



NIXON-AGNEW: A Winning Ticket?

Conservatives across the country should take heart at the outcome of the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach. For the results demonstrably prove that the Republican party is the best vehicle for implementing the conservative philosophy and saving this country from the ills that beset it. To be sure, the philosophy of Richard Nixon and Spiro T. Agnew is not vintage Goldwater. Neither is the platform. But the doctrines espoused by the presidential and vice presidential candidates and contained in many of the platform planks are clearly to the right of center and should be acceptable to most conservatives running for office.

The platform calls for a return to economic sanity and the decentralization of government. It emphasizes the use of tax incentives, credits and private enterprise rather than broad, new federal programs to alleviate the distress of the needy and to rebuild our cities. It repudiates the dangerous doctrine that man is not responsible for committing crimes and urges decisive action in putting down civil disorders. With respect to Viet Nam and the gradual erosion of our military superiority over the Russians, the platform compiles a damning indictment of the Administration's policies.

The conservatives in the party not only got much of their way in the writing of the platform, but they were able to out-battle and out-finesse the liberals on even more important matters. The liberals, of course, put on a desperate drive to nominate Nelson Rockefeller, but the New York governor lost decisively, polling only 299 votes at the end of the first rollcall, with 1,042 votes arrayed against him.

Failing to win with Rocky, the liberals campaigned to put a Lindsay, Hatfield or a Percy in the second spot. But they once again were overwhelmingly defeated. In ratifying Nixon's choice of Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew as the vice presidential candidate, the convention also underscored the Republican determination to resist Communist aggression and restore law and order to the nation. For while Agnew is a "moderate" on certain domestic programs, he is vigorously anti-Communist and has



Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew and former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, shown here with their wives at the GOP convention, will face the voters in November with good prospects of victory.

spoken out strongly against the liberal doctrine of "civil disobedience." He was an outspoken opponent of the Poor People's March in Washington and believes that demonstrations have become a catalyst for the holocausts that have seized our cities.

The small revolt by a few liberals to scuttle Agnew and replace him with a big-city liberal was also quickly quelled. (New York's Mayor John Lindsay had the grace not to oppose Agnew, whom he seconded, but Michigan Gov. George Romney permitted his own name to be placed in nomination against the Maryland governor. As in his bid for the presidency, Romney was crushed. At the end of the first rollcall, the tally was 1,128 for Agnew, 178 for Romney, with 27 scattered for others.)

Conservatives can look with some favor on another development in the convention: the effective power wielded by the Southern wing of the GOP. The liberals had hoped to control the convention either by nominating Rocky or by forcing Nixon to come to them begging for votes. All along the liberals had indicated they might toss their votes to Nixon if he, in turn, would help push the party leftward.

Both "moderate" Governors James Rhodes of Ohio and George Romney of Michigan had also suggested they might send votes in Nixon's direction in return for Nixon's help in putting a big-city liberal on the ticket. But at the end of the first rollcall Nixon had bagged the nomination without the aid of the liberals or the favorite-son delegations of Ohio and Michigan. The decisive factor in his victory: 250 Southern delegate votes that had been held firmly together by Senators Strom Thurmond and John Tower. Thus, the liberals were in no position to lay down the law to Nixon. The Southern bloc, in turn, made sure that Nixon selected a running mate palatable to Dixie Republicans. Indeed, for delivering the vote, the Southern Republicans will probably have an important say in any Nixon Administration.

Nixon's masterful acceptance speech also seemed to dispel any notions that he planned to move the GOP in a portside direction. Written by the candidate himself, it was both hard hitting and inspirational, and dealt with almost all the issues that concern conservatives.

Nixon assailed court decisions that have gone "too far in weakening the peace forces as against the criminal forces" in this country, and he promised that a Nixon Administration would begin any war on crime by getting a new attorney general. Nixon scored the Administration for its disastrous policy in Viet Nam.

"For four years," he contended, "this Administration has had at its disposal the greatest military and economic advantage that one nation has ever had over another in a war in history. . . . Never has so much military and economic and diplomatic power been used so ineffectively." Nixon suggested he would use such power in an effective manner.

For the past five years, Nixon charged, "we have been deluged by government programs for the unemployed, programs for the cities, programs for the poor and we have reaped from these programs an ugly harvest of frustrations, violence and failure across the land. And now our opponents will be offering more of the same—more billions for government jobs, government housing, government welfare. I say it's time to quit pouring billions of dollars into programs that have failed. . . ."

The "War on Poverty," Nixon reminded his listeners, did not begin five years ago in this country; it began with the founding of this nation. "It's been the most successful war on poverty in the history of nations. There's more wealth in America today, more broadly shared than in any nation in the world. . . ."

" . . . America is a great nation today, not be-

Continued on page 4

NEWSPAPER

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

FOUNDED IN 1944

FRANK C. HANIGHEN (1899-1964)

JAMES L. WICK (1897-1964)

MILTON I. WICK, Publisher Emeritus

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events* . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

EDITOR.....Thomas S. Winter
CAPITOL HILL EDITOR.....Allan H. Ryskind
MANAGING EDITOR.....Robert F. Latham
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....Gary W. Russell
EDITORIAL RESEARCHER.....Dawne Cina
EDITORIAL PRODUCTION.....Ricky J. Lloyd

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Terry Catchpole, M. Stanton Evans, Phillip Abbott Luce, Frederic Nelson, the Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J.

PUBLISHER.....Robert D. Kephart
ASSISTANT PUBLISHER.....Steven Bailey
PROMOTION CONSULTANT.....Patrick J. Gorman
ART DIRECTOR.....Jack Stricker
SHIPPING MANAGER.....Ray McMurray

★

For Change of Address: Write new address in the Subscription Service Form below at right, clip and mail. Your present mailing label, which is on the reverse side, will enable us promptly to locate your subscription record.

Bound volumes, fully indexed. Any year, \$20.00. Any five years \$100.00.

1967 in 1 Volume	1963 in 3 Volumes
1966 in 1 Volume	1962 in 2 Volumes
1965 in 1 Volume	1961 in 2 Volumes

Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Reprinted bound volumes, 1960 and prior, available directly from Johnson Reprint Corp., 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003.

Human Events cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

★

Human Events is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, \$12.50 (see coupon at right).

U.S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

LET YOUR EDITOR KNOW

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendations and those of your friends may cause your local newspaper editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in *HUMAN EVENTS* are:

Holmes Alexander	Howard Kershner	William Rentschler
Allen-Goldsmith Report	James J. Kilpatrick	Victor Riesel
John Chamberlain	Russell Kirk	Donald I. Rogers
Ralph de Toledano	Irene Corbally Kuhn	Morrie Ryskind
Willard Edwards	Thomas A. Lane	Paul Scott
Lawrence Fertig	Victor Lasky	Henry J. Taylor
Paul Harvey	Raymond Moley	Walter Trohan
Henry Hazlitt	Edgar A. Mowrer	Alice Widener
Jenkin Lloyd Jones	Dr. Max Rafferty	

Contents

Politics '68.....	5
Why Is Hanoi Repositioning Its Forces?—By Paul Scott.....	6
New York State's Conservative Party—By Raymond Moley.....	6
Rep. Roth Bares Federal Aid Jungle—By Willard Edwards.....	7
U.S. Cannot Avoid New Balance-of-Payments Crisis—By John Chamberlain.....	7
Slave Labor Camps Growing in Soviet Union—By Victor Riesel.....	8
What Teamsters-UAW Partnership Means.....	8
Do Bricks and Mortar Make Colleges?—By Russell Kirk.....	9
Nixon Camp Expects Heavy Big-City Support—By Victor Riesel.....	10
When the Old Buildings Come Down—By James J. Kilpatrick.....	10
"Remember the Pueblo"—Campaign Slogan for 1968—By Ted Frech.....	11
Races of the Week.....	12
Hubert Won't Like This One—By Morrie Ryskind.....	13
Two Can Play Baker's Game—By Alice Widener.....	14
Johnson May Yet Run Again—By Henry J. Taylor.....	14
Spotlight on Congress.....	15

● Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) unquestionably turned out to be the big "kingmaker" at the Republican convention in Miami. It was Thurmond who held skittish Southern Republicans for Nixon, and it was Thurmond who reassured them that Nixon would not turn to either Lindsay, Hatfield, Percy or Rockefeller as his running mate. As a result of Thurmond's role in nominating Nixon, the Southern conservative will have a big say in any Nixon Administration.

● Gov. James Rhodes of Ohio was a big loser in Miami as he was neatly finessed out of his drive to push the Republican party to the left. Rhodes had continued to make it clear to Nixon that he could get Ohio's big chunk of delegate votes if he would agree to "dress up" the Republican presidential ticket with John Lindsay in the VP spot. Because the conservative Southerners stuck with Nixon, however, the former vice president never had to turn to Rhodes for help.

● A secret poll of GOP House members by a high-ranking Republican lawmaker partially explains why Richard Nixon did not select Ronald Reagan as his vice presidential nominee. When Reagan was pitted against New York Mayor John Lindsay as Nixon's possible running mate, Lindsay was heavily favored by Republicans outside the South.

● Here's one reason Sen. Charles Percy (R.-Ill.) didn't get the vice presidential nomination. Many influential Illinois Republicans—including Rep. Leslie Arends—were so angered by Percy's endorsement of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller that they voted to fight any effort to award him the VP spot. The Illinois delegation, in fact, took a secret poll of its members and found the majority opposed to the junior senator. What particularly irritated the Illinois group was that Percy, just prior to his open backing of Rocky, had told everyone he was foursquare behind Nixon.

● Former Sen. Barry Goldwater—despite his overwhelming loss to LBJ in 1964—was a big favorite with the Republicans in Miami. The Arizona received the biggest ovation of anyone who addressed the delegates in the convention hall on opening day.

● While the Rev. Ralph Abernathy publicly deplored the Republican platform, NAACP chief Roy Wilkins felt otherwise. Wilkins, who has been fighting for civil rights much longer than Abernathy, declared the platform had many praiseworthy aspects and that much of it should be favorably received by black America.

● New York conservatives are madder than ever at Sen. Jacob Javits because of his sniping and snide attack on Barry Goldwater during the Miami convention. Asked about the spectacular reception for Goldwater, Javits replied: "There seems to be a lot of this old, comfortable conservatism left in the party." Javits also took the time to say that he believed Goldwater would have made a bad President.

Capital Briefs

● Many were surprised that David J. McDonald, former head of the United Steelworkers, endorsed Richard Nixon for President. But one political insider, who has access to McDonald's private views, says the ex-union chieftain secretly voted for Barry Goldwater in 1964.

● Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers is out to make friends with so-called Communist unions behind the Iron Curtain. The UAW chieftain's brother, Victor Reuther, recently spent two weeks wooing Czech unionists, then visited top Soviet labor officials, while a delegation headed by Vice President Pat Greathouse visited Hungarian and Rumanian leaders. The UAW men, reports the Wall Street Journal, also invited Communist labor leaders to come to the United States.

● Former Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, who is counting on Deep South support in his presidential bid, is also hoping to take a sizable chunk of votes in Texas. Not only has Wallace been greeted with overflowing crowds in the state, but Roy Evans, secretary of the Texas AFL-CIO and a Wallace foe, has predicted that Wallace will get at least 600,000 votes in Texas, including 50,000 from union members.

● Rep. Bob Dole, a staunch conservative, was a landslide winner in last week's Kansas senatorial primary. Dole trounced former Gov. William Avery, a moderate, by more than 2 to 1, racking up heavy majorities in every section of the state. Thus, Dole becomes a solid favorite to succeed veteran Sen. Frank Carlson, who is stepping down at age 75. Dole takes on Wichita attorney William L. Robinson, a protege of Democratic Gov. Robert Dacking but little known statewide.

● Labor columnist Victor Riesel says that Big Labor, which will have the biggest bloc of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, will try to veto Sen. Eugene McCarthy as Hubert Humphrey's possible running mate.

● John Sears, a 28-year-old member of Nixon's New York law firm, is being given great credit by forces inside the Nixon camp for his role in rounding up delegates for the former vice president.

HUMAN EVENTS SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE FORM

Use this form for changes of address, entering new, renewal, or gift subscriptions, and for ordering copies of back issues.

☐ 6 months (26 issues) \$7.00
☐ 1 year (52 issues) \$12.50

☐ 2 years (104 issues) \$22.50
☐ 1 year renewal plus 1 year gift \$22.50

8/17/68
002

☐ Payment enclosed

☐ Bill me later

My Name _____
(Please Print)

Gift Sub'n to _____
(Please Print)

Address _____

Address _____

City _____

City _____

State _____ ZIP _____

State _____ ZIP _____

☐ New ☐ Renewal

☐ New ☐ Renewal

☐ Also send me _____ copies of the _____ (date) issue of HUMAN EVENTS. \$35 per issue (coins, please, not stamps); 4 copies \$1; 9 for \$2; 25 copies \$5; 52 copies \$10; 110 copies \$20; 300 copies \$50; 500 copies \$75; 1,000 copies \$140; lots of 5,000 or more, \$120 per thousand.

MAIL TO: HUMAN EVENTS • 422 FIRST STREET, S.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003

Thurmond the 'Kingmaker'

The key to Richard Nixon's success in Miami was Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.). Without the South Carolinian conservative in his corner, it is virtually certain that Nixon would not have been nominated on the first ballot and, in fact, might well have lost the nomination to either Gov. Ronald Reagan or Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

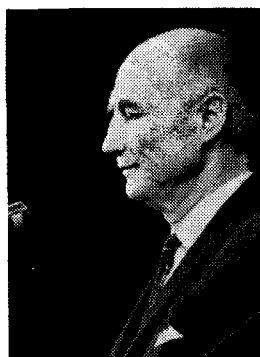
Thurmond had backed Nixon long before the convention, and it was largely due to his Herculean efforts that the overwhelming majority of Southern delegates cast their ballots for the former vice president.

Before boarding the Nixon bandwagon, Thurmond had felt certain that Nixon had no intention of following a leftward path to the White House. Just two days before the presidential balloting, Nixon had summoned Thurmond to the Nixon headquarters at the Hilton Plaza and again gave assurance to the South Carolinian of his conservative views on the issues. Nixon also said Thurmond could count on the fact that he would not appoint a vice presidential nominee objectionable to Dixie Republicans.

Reassured, Thurmond continued to make an all-out effort to secure Nixon's nomination. In South Carolina itself, Thurmond had to continually persuade his state's 22-man delegation that Nixon was still the one. At least 10 in the delegation were



ROCKEFELLER



THURMOND

solidly in favor of Gov. Ronald Reagan, while others were leaning in the Californian's direction. Yet Thurmond, whose word carries massive weight in the South, managed to quell any rebel brush fires on behalf of Reagan—not only in his own state, but in many of the other Southern delegations.

Time and again Southern conservatives were ready to bolt to the California governor, primarily because of rumors that Nixon was about to put Lindsay or Percy on the Republican ticket. Rockefeller and Reagan supporters, realizing the devastating effect this news was having on the Southern commitment to Nixon, fed the rumors, as did newspaper reporters like Evans and Novak and Drew Pearson.

On Wednesday, August 7, the day of the balloting, the Miami *Herald* carried a story that Oregonian liberal Mark Hatfield would be Nixon's man. This news sent another shudder through the Southern delegates. At one point, South Carolina State Chairman Harry Dent, a long-time Thurmond aide, dragged the news reporter who had written the Miami story before some Louisiana delegates and offered to bet him that Hatfield would never be picked. The reporter refused to take the bet, thus alleviating the fears of the skittish Louisiana Republicans.

On the day the delegates gathered to cast their vote for the Republican presidential nomination, Thurmond made the rounds of the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Louisiana delegations. He also talked over the Nixon candidacy with delegates in Illinois and Indiana. The main thrust of Thurmond's pitch was that he had had personal assurances that Nixon would not let down the conservatives. Though many of these Southern delegates were ready to go for Reagan, they refused to do so on Thurmond's word that Nixon was reliable.

Agnew: How Conservative?

Though Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew was once a strong supporter of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller for

the presidency, conservatives in the GOP were not at all displeased with his selection as Richard Nixon's running-mate. Gov. Ronald Reagan, the first choice of many delegates for both the presidential and vice presidential nominations, and Senators Strom Thurmond and John Tower all had high praise for this talented son of a Greek immigrant.

While Agnew is considered moderately liberal in the field of civil rights, he has no tolerance for inflammatory racism practiced by either whites or blacks. In recent months Agnew has delivered a



bitter tongue-lashing to Negro leaders who condoned both the actions and words of revolutionaries like H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael (see *Human Events*, May 4, 1968, page 11).

When Negro students staged a sit-in at the state house to protest conditions on their campuses, Agnew ordered 227 of them arrested. He assailed LBJ for permitting the Poor People's Campaign to erect Resurrection City on government property and only a week ago he charged that the Kerner Commission—which calls for greater leniency for looters and blames the urban riots on "white racism"—had abetted further riots. "If one wants to pinpoint the cause of the riots," said Agnew, "it would be this permissive climate and the misguided compassion of public opinion."

Earning four battle stars while serving in World War II and Korea, Agnew is also strongly anti-Communist. He has scored those Americans who travel to Hanoi and he recently warned that, in the battle against communism, "permanent peace can come only through strength. Too often our nation has lost the war at the conference table, not on the battlefield. . . . We will not surrender to the forces of communism abroad nor chaos at home."

Because of these instinctive reactions by the Maryland governor, conservatives in the Republican party feel that Agnew may be just the man to bolster Nixon's law-and-order image and help offset the votes now being picked up by third-party candidate George Wallace.

• Regular Republicans were hopping mad at Gov. George Romney, Gov. Raymond Shafer, Sen. Ed Brooke, Sen. Jacob Javits, Rep. Charles Goodell and others who tried to ignite a movement to have the convention replace Gov. Spiro T. Agnew as Richard Nixon's running mate, even though Agnew was Nixon's hand-picked candidate.

The reason: they had hoped the convention would end revealing that the Republicans were united behind the GOP ticket and in their effort to oust the Democrats in November. For picayune reasons, however, so-called "liberal" forces felt compelled to produce a rift in the party by trying to stop Agnew's selection. To their credit, neither Sen. Charles Percy nor New York Mayor John Lindsay joined in the rebellion to embarrass their party.

Reagan's Victory

Gov. Ronald Reagan lost in his bid for the Republican nomination, but the Californian's entrance into the presidential race is thought to have been very effective in anchoring the Republican party's position to the right. Because Reagan came very close to unravelling Nixon's majority strength in the South, Nixon felt constrained to concentrate his attentions on keeping his Southern support.

He could do this only by issuing iron-clad assurances to delegates such as Senators Strom Thurmond and John Tower that he would do his utmost to guide the Republican party in a starboard direction. Thus, even in losing, Reagan managed to win a victory for conservatism.

Demo Peace Platform Fight

A coalition of Kennedy and McCarthy forces will exercise strong influence—and perhaps complete control—over the platform committee of the Democratic National Convention.

An informal survey indicated last week the Kennedy-McCarthy forces can count on a rock-bottom minimum of 40 votes on the 110-man committee. Even Humphrey supporters agreed the "peace" strength was greater than this.

The Kennedy-McCarthy backers were circulating last week an eight-point Viet Nam plank they want incorporated in the platform. Drawn up by Kennedy aides, the plank reportedly calls for an unconditional halt in the bombing of North Viet Nam; immediate U.S. initiative on de-escalating the conflict; and heavy economic and political pressure to force Saigon to begin prompt discussion with the Viet Cong. Reported the *Washington Post*:

"It leans heavily on the campaign statements of Sen. Kennedy but comes close to Sen. McCarthy's demand for acceptance of National Liberation Front participation in any future Saigon government."

The final version of the plank will be presented to the platform committee on August 20 by dovish Sen. George McGovern (D.-S.D.), chairman of the newly formed Committee for a Democratic Convention.

A survey of platform committee membership shows the "peace" forces have solid support from more than 20 delegations. Among the Kennedy-McCarthy backers on the committee are Senators Wayne Morse (Ore.), Claiborne Pell (R.I.), Rep. Phillip Burton (Calif.), Gov. Philip Hoff (Vt.), and former Kennedy aide Kenny O'Donnell of Massachusetts.

New McCloskey Boondoggle

Democratic fund raiser Matthew McCloskey is once again the beneficiary of Administration generosity, this time to the tune of \$2.8 million.

McCloskey, former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, and a wheeling-and-dealing associate of Bobby Baker, submitted the "low bid" for a giant post office in Detroit. McCloskey's Philadelphia firm agreed to build the complex at a cost of \$15.8 million, then rent it back to the government for \$54 million—\$1.8 million a year for 30 years.

McCloskey promised to furnish "essential services," repairs and maintenance during the 30-year lease. But just before the Post Office moved in, the terms of the contract were mysteriously altered and the government assumed all responsibility for these items.

Added cost to the taxpayers: \$2.8 million.

The indefatigable Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) demanded to know who arranged the "renegotiation," and why, only to learn that the answers were unavailable. All records pertaining to the matter—some 25 file folders in all—were "lost," the government explained.

The watchdog General Accounting Office also discovered an "option" in the Detroit contract that gives McCloskey an opportunity to make even more

money at taxpayer expense. After 20 years the government may buy the building from McCloskey for \$17.3 million, or \$1.5 million more than it originally cost. And McCloskey will have pocketed \$36 million in rent on top of the sale price.

Similar leases have been probed by the GAO in Harrisburg, Cincinnati and Toledo. Investigation indicates they will cost the government \$62 million in unnecessary costs, according to the GAO. Notes Sen. Williams:

"This \$62 million would have more than offset the saving the postmaster general has claimed he will effect by closing all the 3rd and 4th-class post offices and all the window services."

SCLC Leaves a Bill

Resurrection City, the squalid symbol of the abortive Poor People's Campaign, is gone, but its legacy lingers on in the form of continuing costs to the American taxpayer.

While the full accounting of expenses has not yet been completed, the figures compiled thus far by various

government agencies reveal a sorry picture of waste and destruction by the Rev. Ralph Abernathy's band of demonstrators. The Department of Interior disclosed that it has spent over \$270,000 as a result of the six-week campaign, including \$154,000 for expanded operations of National Park Service police. More than \$61,000 was required for the clean-up, re-sodding and restoration of West Potomac Park, the site occupied by Resurrection City.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the chief organizers of the Poor People's Campaign, had posted a \$5,000 bond against damages, but the actual cost of repairs to the park far exceeded that figure. The National Park Service has presented SCLC with a bill for \$71,795 and threatened the group with a lawsuit if payment is not immediate. The Park Service has already sold \$5,500 worth of SCLC lumber to help defray repair costs.

Ironically, the District of Columbia government, which had been generally sympathetic to the Poor People's needs and demands, incurred the greatest expense, over \$800,000, which went for a variety of increased public services ranging from welfare and court costs to sanitary engineering.

Some \$532,000, mostly in the form of overtime pay, was spent by the District government for extra police to control the daily marches and protests. The mobilization of the D.C. National Guard cost taxpayers \$54,955, while surplus food supplied to the demonstrators by the Department of Agriculture accounted for another \$10,600.

In all, the total cost of the Poor People's Campaign to the government agencies involved was well over \$1 million. The costs to the Washington community at large, however, have been even greater. The loss of tourist trade to hotels and downtown businesses because of the disorders and the threat of violence has been estimated by some observers to be as high as \$50 million. The huge loss of revenue due to a lack of visitors to the Nation's Capital was a major cause of the recent closing of one prominent downtown hotel, the Willard, and others are similarly threatened.

Even more depressing, Resurrection City may be resurrected in the fall. According to some SCLC leaders, the organization may be back in full swing come winter.

AID Pulls a Fast One

When Congress comes back in session to debate further grants for the Agency for International Development, it could well ponder an incredible tale of AID's doings by Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.).

Williams recently revealed that AID had made one of the strangest boasts in its history. Relying on "modern mathematics," AID patted itself on the back for having collected \$443,000 in settlement of a fraud claim against a Belgian contractor, when in reality it not "only collected nothing but actually paid an additional \$390,000 to this contractor. . . ."

Back in February, Williams had called attention to a \$2-million AID contract with J. & M. Adriaenssens, N. V., Antwerp, Belgium, under which the company was to repair and recondition property for the government. This contract had been curiously modified several times in favor of the company.

When an intra-agency check was made, evidence was gathered which strongly pointed to the fact that at least four high-ranking employees had accepted bribes from the contractor in return for getting AID to pay the company more for repairs.

When a congressional investigation threatened to blow the story, a number of top AID officials, including Assistant Director Herbert J. Waters, a close associate of Vice President Hubert Humphrey, resigned rather than answer questions about the scandal. Congress was informed that at least four officials would be charged with violations of the law. AID's

security chief was also suspended.

The government then brought charges of fraud and filed claims against the contractor for \$443,000. At the present time, Williams said, he had no report on the disposition of the charges made against AID employees. But a government report boasted that it had entered into a settlement with the J. & M. Adriaenssens firm and that "Under the settlement, AID in effect recovers \$443,000." Yet, as the government report goes on to reveal, AID had not collected \$443,000 at all. What happened was that the contractor responded by filing counter-claims against the government for \$833,000.

Then, in a spirit of "compromise," AID decided to pay the contractor the difference between the two figures. Noted the government report: "AID will now pay to the contractor only \$390,000, less than half of its demands."

Thus, despite its own reports strongly indicating that Adriaenssens had raised its costs to AID in a fraudulent manner, AID has now paid Adriaenssens an extra \$390,000—and tries to boast that this is really a \$443,000 bonus for the U.S. government.

Remarked Williams: "... this lenient settlement of the fraud charges and claims against this company cannot be defended, and it arouses a major question as to whether or not the political connections of some of the employees involved may not have been a factor."

Continued from Page 1

A Winning Ticket?

cause of what government did for people, but because of what people did for themselves over 190 years ago. . . .

"Instead of government jobs and government housing and government welfare, let government use its tax and credit policies to enlist in this battle the greatest engine of progress ever developed in America: private enterprise."

Black Americans, said Nixon, "no more than white Americans—do not want more government programs which perpetuate dependency. They don't want to be a colony in a nation. They want the pride and the self-respect and the dignity that can only



Gov. and Mrs. Ronald Reagan are cheered by well-wishers following the California conservative's motion at the convention to make Nixon's victory unanimous.

come if they have an equal chance to own their own homes, to own their own business, to be managers and executives as well as workers, to have a piece of the action in the exciting ventures of private enterprise."

In endorsing Nixon for the presidency, the Chicago Tribune remarked: "We would have law and order with Mr. Nixon. We would have compassion for all who need help. We would have common sense governing our domestic life. We would command respect in the world. If our enemies should refuse freely to grant us the peace which we all seek, we believe that Nixon as President would bring them to see the light by the exercise of America's great moral and physical power, exerted at every pressure point."

Whatever his past failings, former Vice President Nixon has gotten the Republican party off to a sound start. If he continues to campaign in this fashion, the American people will deserve his wholehearted support.

HERE'S HOW STATES voted on the first ballot. Wisconsin put Nixon over the top with 680, and when the pandemonium died down, Wyoming cast 12 more for a total of 692. Later, many delegations switched votes from other candidates to Nixon.

	Votes	Nixon	Rockefeller	Reagan	Favorite Son (Other)
Alabama	26	14		12	
Alaska	12	11	1		
Arizona	16	16			
Arkansas	18				18
California	86			86	
Colorado	18	14	3	1	
Connecticut	16	4	12		
Delaware	12	9	3		
District of Columbia	9	6	3		
Florida	34	32	1	1	
Georgia	30	21	2	7	
Hawaii	14				14
Idaho	14	9		5	
Illinois	58	50	5	3	
Indiana	26	26			
Iowa	24	13	8	3	
Kansas	20				20
Kentucky	24	22	2		
Louisiana	26	19		7	
Maine	14	7	7		
Maryland	26	18	8		
Massachusetts	34		34		
Michigan	48	4			44
Minnesota	26	9	15		1
Mississippi	20	20			
Missouri	24	16	5	3	
Montana	14	11		3	
Nebraska	16	16			
Nevada	12	9	3		
New Hampshire	8	8			
New Jersey	40	18			22
New Mexico	14	8	1	5	
New York	92	4	88		
North Carolina	26	9	1	16	
North Dakota	8	5	2	1	
Ohio	58	2			55
Oklahoma	22	14	1	7	
Oregon	18	18			
Pennsylvania	64	22	41	1	
Puerto Rico	5		5		
Rhode Island	14		14		
South Carolina	22	22			
South Dakota	14	14			
Tennessee	28	28			
Texas	56	41		15	
Utah	8	2			6
Vermont	12	9	3		
Virginia	24	22	2		
Virgin Islands	3	2	1		
Washington	24	15	3	6	
West Virginia	14	11	3		
Wisconsin	30	30			
Wyoming	12	12			
TOTAL		692	299	182	160

POLITICS '68

GOP FINANCES

There are many indications that the Grand Old Party will wind up in the winner's circle this year, but the most hopeful one is that the GOP is raising an **unprecedented amount of cash** for the 1968 campaign, most of it from small donors.

Since last January 1 Republican organizations operating on the national level have raised a record-shattering \$6.6 million—the most money ever amassed by a party at the time of the conventions. At this juncture in 1964, for example, the GOP had collected only \$3.4 million.

Of this year's record total, noted Jerry Landauer in the Wall Street Journal, roughly \$1 million came from 2,000 party stalwarts, but the backbone of Republican support is an **army of small donors** who contribute on the order of only \$10 a year.

From January through July this year, upward of 250,000 small contributions to the Republican National Committee yielded \$2.7 million, considerably more than twice the sum raised from such sources over four years ago. Yet four years ago was no slouch either, for Goldwater's nomination had drawn small contributions in record numbers.

By contrast, the Democratic party, presumably the party of the small man, must put its arm on the rich to remain solvent. The Democrats are also mired in financial difficulty now that their chief fund-raiser, LBJ, has removed himself from the presidential race.

Herbert E. Alexander of the Citizen's Research Foundation, a group devoted to studying political finance, finds no precedent for the GOP's current success in building a broad money base. "The party itself has built a very solid financial constituency..." notes Alexander.

The huge amount of money now being raked in bodes well for the Republicans in November, for it means the GOP can help finance candidates across the country. Every House Republican who has been nominated for re-election already has received \$2,000 to start campaigning—plus \$1,000 more especially earmarked for newsletters, speeches or reprints. Up to \$4,000 will follow. GOP senators up for re-election are getting at least \$10,000 for campaign expenses.

Still greater financial attention is being focused on Republican contenders who are challenging sitting Democrats for House seats. All in all, the outlook for the Republicans is good.

REPUBLICAN STRATEGY

Top GOP strategists are making plans to install a Republican in the White House, even if the 1968 election is tossed into the House of Representatives.

To win the presidency under these circumstances, the Republicans need to control a majority of the 50 congressional delegations. They now have 18, the Democrats 29, with three delegations evenly split.

In pursuing the capture of at least eight additional delegations, the GOP will pour money and effort into **15 target states**.

With plans to spend an additional

three-quarters of a million dollars in "seed money" to aid candidates in this 15-state area, the GOP hopes to pick up three seats in California, two in Washington, one in Oregon, two in Colorado, one in Montana, two in Oklahoma, one in Illinois, one in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, two in West Virginia, two in Virginia, three in North Carolina, one in Pennsylvania, two in New Jersey and two in Maine.

The Republicans are also convinced that the **Wallace candidacy may aid them** in their effort to win the House, if not the presidency.

Except in Alabama, there will be few congressional candidates running on the American Independent party, so most of the voters, drawn to the polls by Wallace, will have to choose between Democratic and Republican congressional candidates. In examining individual contests in every state, reports the Christian Science Monitor, "Republican leaders have come to the conclusion that **Republicans will benefit** much more than Democrats" from the Wallace vote.

Thus, if things go according to Republican plans, the GOP will **win the White House** in November, even if Richard Nixon should fail to capture a majority of the electoral college.

NEW OHIO PRIMARY

In an effort to embarrass Vice President Hubert Humphrey and reveal him as an unpopular candidate, supporters of Sen. Eugene McCarthy and the late Bobby Kennedy are going ahead with plans to hold an **unofficial statewide primary** in Ohio on August 16-17.



MCCARTHY

Richard F. Celeste, a prime mover in the operation, says the ballot will include the names of Humphrey and Senators McCarthy, George McGovern and Edward M. Kennedy. A blank space will be provided for write-ins. While a primary was held last May, presidential candidates were not included on the ballot.

Frazier Reams Jr., of Toledo, chairman of Humphrey's Ohio campaign and a former candidate for governor, has charged that the special election is nothing more than a publicity stunt, but there are indications that top Democrats in Ohio favor the polling.

State Democratic Chairman Eugene P. O'Grady said he could not "fault the plan in any way" and John J. Gilligan, Democratic nominee for the Senate, commended the idea.

While the pro-Humphrey people are doing everything to **discredit the project** and get the polling called off, Celeste said:

"Certainly we're going ahead with the balloting to get a popular expression of candidate support in Ohio. If they [Humphrey supporters] are against the plan, obviously the Humphrey people have a problem here."

NEW PARTY

"New Left" organizers of a fourth political party said last week they hope to have an as-yet unchosen candidate

on the ballot in 20 states by August 26, opening date of the Democratic National Convention.

Marcus G. Raskin, driving force behind the New party, said that he and his colleagues are confident they can recruit a candidate of national stature, such as Sen. **George McGovern**, (D.-S.D.), Sen. **Eugene McCarthy** (D.-Minn.) or Mayor **John Lindsay**, of New York.

Raskin, a former White House aide under President Kennedy, told a Washington news conference that the party is currently obtaining signatures to get on the ballot in 29 states and will institute court suits in other states to set aside "arbitrary" filing deadlines.

The party's legal forces are headed by Alexander Bickel of the Yale Law School, and Arthur M. Strout, of the Washington law firm of Arnold & Porter, Abe Fortas' old outfit.

In states requiring an unusually large number of signatures or with filing dates already past, the New party will try to form a coalition with independent slates—such as the Peace and Freedom party—already on the ballot.

DEMOS FACE 'NUDE-IN'

Security officials report that the Communist Party, U.S.A., will take an active role in the **massive demonstrations** scheduled for the Democratic National Convention later this month.

Orders have gone out for CP headquarters in New York that members are to "participate actively" in the Chicago upheaval. Contingents of the party-controlled W. E. B. DuBois Clubs will be brought to Chicago from every section of the country.

The Chicago demonstrations are being coordinated by the New York-based National Mobilization Committee, a coalition of 100 "peace" groups headed by David Dellinger, a "revolutionary pacifist," a frequent visitor to Hanoi and leader of last year's March on the Pentagon.

Dellinger expects **100,000 New Leftists** to descend upon Chicago for three days of demonstrations that will culminate in a giant march upon the International Amphitheater where "we will force the Democrats to adopt peace."

Working with Dellinger is Tom Hayden, another Hanoi visitor and leader of the revolutionary Students for a Democratic Society. Other groups participating in the disruption campaign are the pro-Peking Progressive Labor party, assorted Trotskyite splinter groups and myriad "peace" groups ranging from SANE to Women Strike for Peace.

Other demonstrations have been mapped for Chicago by the Yippies—hippiedom's Youth International party. The Yippies say they will bring another 100,000 demonstrators to the Windy City.

"There's going to be a **huge grope-in**. . . . People will smoke flowers," says Yippie leader Frankie Abbott. "We shall have 10,000 taking part in our nude-in. People will float in Lake Michigan. We are going to have a birthday party for LBJ, to salute him in our own way, when we'll burn draft cards and \$5,000 in cash."

ABOUT THOSE POLLS...

Lou Harris and George Gallup are still receiving some stiff criticism for the **controversial joint statement** prior to the GOP convention that Gov. Nelson Rockefeller had an "open lead" for the presidency over Richard Nixon.

While the statement is now academic as far as the Republican nomination is concerned, Burns W. Roper, president of the Roper Research Associates, has strongly suggested that the episode reflects poorly on the polling profession. Rep. John E. Moss (D.-Calif.) has introduced a bill to establish a 10-mem-

ber House committee to **investigate the polls** because of the curious incident.

The Gallup Poll taken between July 19 and 21 showed Richard Nixon leading Vice President Humphrey 40 to 38 and Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota 41 to 36, while Gov. Nelson Rockefeller was tied with the vice president 36 to 36 and led McCarthy by only one point, 36 to 35.

A Harris poll taken four days later showed that Rockefeller could defeat both Humphrey and McCarthy, while Nixon could defeat neither. It had Humphrey leading Nixon 41 to 36 and McCarthy ahead 43 to 35, while Rocky was holding a 40-to-34 lead over both Humphrey and McCarthy.

Unnerved by the **amazing contradictions** between the polls, Gallup and Harris, resorting to what some referred to as "wizardry," contacted each other by telephone and then issued a startling statement: that a sequence of polls, including their contradictory ones, had somehow revealed that Rocky had an "open lead" for the nomination.

Lashing into this attempt to make the polls look "unified" and "scientific," Burns Roper, himself a respected pollster, has declared the statement "ridiculous."

Roper said the new figures produced by the Harris-Gallup statement showed an "apparent 13-point shift from Nixon in the Gallup Poll to McCarthy in the Harris poll" in seven days. "This would be a shift of about **10 million votes in one week**" and would be very difficult to believe, Roper added.

He further stated: "To attribute the kind of accuracy to the polls that is being implied and, even more so, to attribute any great importance to a few points lead, in view of the clear fluidity of public opinion is ridiculous."

"If, in addition, this statement of 'open lead' for Rockefeller is construed by readers as being designed to **influence the outcome** of the Republican convention, it will be more than ridiculous."

"It will be most unfortunate both for the political process and for the public opinion polling profession."

LONG DEFEATED

Missouri Sen. Edward Long was soundly beaten in last week's Democratic primary. Long, an Administration stalwart, had been **badly tarnished** by a series of Life magazine pieces that linked him to Teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa and St. Louis labor czar Lawrence Callanan, now under indictment for violating the federal Corrupt Practices Act.



EAGLETON

Long was defeated by Lt. Gov. Thomas F. Eagleton, a handsome young liberal in the Kennedy image. Nearly complete returns gave Eagleton 202,302 votes, Long, 183,549, and a second anti-Long candidate, True Davis, 158,175. Thus Long received only a third of the statewide vote.

Eagleton meets Republican Congressman Tom Curtis in November. Curtis, a staunch conservative, is giving up **18 years of seniority** and a safe House seat to make the race. Long would have been his easiest opponent, but Curtis is given a good chance of defeating Eagleton.

The Democratic nominee is an ultra-liberal, a supporter of massive Model Cities programs, and a Viet Nam dove. Ironically, although he made good use of the Callanan case in his campaign, Eagleton himself has been the **recipient of Callanan funds** in past elections.

Long became the third incumbent senator defeated for renomination this year. Democrat Frank Lausche of Ohio and Republican Thomas Kuchel of California earlier lost hard-fought primary battles.

Why Is Hanoi Repositioning Its Forces?

By PAUL SCOTT

Hanoi is engaged in one of the most baffling military backing and filling maneuvers of the Viet Nam war.

While infiltrating record numbers of troops down the Ho Chi Minh trail during the past 30 days, the North Vietnamese have conducted a mysterious pullback of main-force units from South Viet Nam.

Involved in this apparent temporary withdrawal are elements of seven of 12 North Vietnamese divisions reported by the U.S. military command in Saigon to be operating in South Viet Nam at the end of June.

This "positioning of forces"—as the Joint Chiefs of Staff refer to the North Vietnamese pullback—is causing both apprehension and optimism among President Johnson's war advisers.

One group, which includes Vice President Humphrey, wants the President to publicly spotlight the temporary pullback (as he did the Communists' increased infiltration) and then use it as a pretext for a dramatic move of his own at the Paris peace talks.

Their bombshell, drafted inside the State Department, calls for a U.S. announcement of a cessation of all bombing to test Hanoi's intentions in Viet Nam and at Paris.

This controversial peace overture by the U.S., according to their line of reasoning, would pump new life into the deadlocked Paris talks and coincide with the Democratic National Convention later this month.

Should the Communists then launch massive attacks against South Vietnamese cities, they say, the President could immediately renew the bombing of North Viet Nam and even expand it.

From a military point of view, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have frankly warned the President that any further cutback of the bombing now would only be courting disaster for U.S. forces in Viet Nam.

In their White House briefings, the President's military advisers have contended that the across-the-border withdrawal is part of Hanoi's preparations for a new series of massive attacks against Saigon scheduled to begin late in August or early September.

In the face of this conflicting advice, President Johnson issued his recent warning that Hanoi was preparing new attacks. Significantly, he did not order additional U.S. military measures to blunt the offensive he said was coming.

"In warning of the Communist offensive," one Administration insider explained, "the President was using psychological warfare on both Hanoi and the American people."

"Both are being conditioned to expect the worst," he reported.

"If the attacks aren't launched," he added, "the American people will be so relieved that the overwhelming majority of them will go along with a full halt in the bombing despite what the military says."

Of the seven Communist divisions that have at least partially withdrawn across the South Vietnamese borders, two have pulled back into North Viet Nam across the Demilitarized Zone.

These are the 320th and 305th Divisions, elements of which formerly were fighting near the abandoned Marine base at Khe Sanh and in the surrounding hills.

A third division, the 425-C, is now regrouping in the units' traditional sanctuary in Cambodia across the border



U.S. Marines take defensive positions around a helicopter in bitter fighting near Da Nang. Even as the Paris peace talks drag on, North Vietnamese units are preparing for a new push against the allies.

from the Kontom-Dak To battleground. A fourth division, the 1st North Vietnamese Army Division, is also in Cambodia.

Other North Vietnamese divisions, including the 5th, 7th and 9th, have been temporarily withdrawn from the Saigon area into "safe" bases in Cambodia and southern Laos.

In addition to confirming this mysterious shifting of forces, U.S. Air Force and Naval reconnaissance pilots report that the North Vietnamese military preparations above the 20th parallel are now going on day and night.

In this area of North Viet Nam, which has been off limits to U.S. bombers since March 31, all major Communist military installations destroyed in previous U.S. air raids have been rebuilt or replaced.

Aerial photographs clearly reveal that Hanoi has taken full advantage of the bombing cutback to move more than

100 Soviet-built MIGs into North Viet Nam from airbases in Communist China.

Five of the seven North Vietnamese airfields previously knocked out by U.S. air attacks have been completely rebuilt and are now fully operational. In addition to the MIGs, a total of 15 Soviet-built medium jet bombers have been spotted flying from these bases.

Other aerial photographs show coastal defense missiles installed at a half-dozen well protected sites near the Demilitarized Zone, which separates North and South Viet Nam. These missiles have an over-the-ground range of 30 miles.

Russia and her Eastern European Communist allies are wasting no time to make good on their latest promises to step up aid to North Viet Nam.

Since the signing of a new Soviet-North Vietnamese billion-dollar aid agreement in Moscow on July 4, more

than 30 Russian ships have arrived with military supplies in Haiphong harbor.

The volume of Soviet maritime shipments to North Viet Nam, since President Johnson ordered all bombing limited to below the 20th parallel, has steadily increased.

These shipments included military supplies from Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany—all of whose governments have signed new aid agreements with Hanoi since January.

The bulk of East Europe's aid to North Viet Nam is shipped by rail to the west coast of the Soviet Union. The military supplies are then put aboard Soviet ships at Vladivostok for shipment to North Viet Nam.

□ □ □

NO ORATORY—"Traditionally, presidential signing of major bills is done with ceremony and is accompanied by a White House outpouring of rhetoric on what wonderful things the new laws are going to produce. But such treatment was not given one of the year's truly important measures, the bill to increase most taxpayers' income payments by 10 per cent. Instead, the tax bill, which also calls for spending cuts, was signed by President Johnson in what, by contrast with other signings, amounted almost to furtiveness. This is unfortunate. The taxpayers who, effective July 14, felt the tax increase bite in their paychecks are entitled to some reassurance that the tax increase promises good results. But, instead of going on television with the glad tidings about the tax increase, LBJ signed the legislation on the White House lawn with only Mrs. Johnson, their grandson, Lyn, and a few aides as witnesses. Vice President Humphrey was over 1,000 miles away, hunting delegate votes for the Democratic presidential nomination."—From the *Milwaukee Sentinel*

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS
and tell them you read their message
in HUMAN EVENTS.

New York State's Conservative Party

By RAYMOND MOLEY

This corruption of the Democratic party might not have injured the two-party system in the state if the Republican leaders had pulled their party together and had offered a real alternative to the Democratic-Liberal alliance.

But the four Republican leaders named above chose another course. Instead of opposing Liberal policies, they adopted them and by wheeling and dealing sought to steal the Liberal party from the Democrats. Their slogan has been that the GOP can win only by winning Democratic and independent Liberals, an argument currently used by Rockefeller in his quest for the presidential nomination.

As early as 1961 Rockefeller sought an alliance with the Liberals in the contest for mayor of New York City. Earlier, in 1960, his support of the Richard Nixon-Henry Cabot Lodge ticket was substantially nonexistent. In 1964, as we all know, the "big three," Rockefeller, Javits and Keating, refused to support the national GOP ticket. And Rockefeller set the pattern of "extremism" against Barry Goldwater which Lyndon Johnson so effectively used in the national campaign. The effect of this was that the Republican party of New York virtually withdrew

Many thousands of Republican voters in New York state face a serious dilemma. Should they, because they believe in a two-party system, support candidates whom they do not admire and whose principles they do not share? Or should they reject such candidates and vote for the candidates of the new Conservative party?

After very considerable deliberation based upon my observation of the behavior of the major Republican leaders in this state, my answer to the second question is "yes." And I base this conclusion on the proposition that such support for a minority party for the next few years is the best means of restoring real two-party politics in the state. For the actions of these leaders since 1960, specifically Nelson Rockefeller, Jacob Javits and John Lindsay—and in 1964 Kenneth Keating—have in effect made the New York Republican party a "splinter" party in revolt against the national GOP.

In 1936 a Labor party was formed in New York state. In 1946 powerful leaders of that party abandoned it and formed the Liberal party.

Thereafter, that "splinter" party forced the Democratic party to accept its principles and to rely upon Liberal endorsement for the margin of victory of many of its candidates.

from the national party. In 1965 Lindsay openly created an alliance with the Liberals in the campaign for mayor.

And so to create a counterforce to the Liberal party and to offer an ideological choice for abandoned Republicans, the Conservative party was formed in 1962. Its founders were two young and idealistic lawyers, J. Daniel Mahoney and Kieran O'Doherty. (The exciting story of the long labors and high principle which attended the growth of that party is told in a new book by Mahoney: *Actions Speak Louder*.)

The new party made surprising gains until in 1966 its vote surpassed that of the Liberal party and thus won for itself the important Row "C" on the ballot.

In local campaigns the Conservative party gives its endorsement to Republican candidates whom it believes to be sympathetic with its principles. In statewide contests it offers candidates on its line in the ballot.

Its primary objective is to force the Republican party in the state to return to its role as a real opposition to the Democratic-Liberal coalition. And this is an objective to which all true believers in a two-party system might well subscribe.

(Copyright 1968, Los Angeles Times)

Rep. Roth Bares Federal Aid Jungle

By WILLARD EDWARDS

When the time comes to single out the greatest individual achievement by any member of Congress at this session, the award might well be given to a virtually unknown Republican freshman from the small state of Delaware.

Rep. William V. Roth, as the result of awesome labors with his staff over an eight-month period, has compiled a 200,000-word catalog of more than 1,000 domestic aid programs which funnel \$20 billion a year to the public. He placed it in the *Congressional Record* where it consumed 144 pages of agate type.

Such a publication, of course, should have been provided by the Johnson Administration, which spends \$425 million a year on publicity and public relations, turning out mountainous piles of propaganda material.

U.S. Cannot Avoid New Balance-of-Payments Crisis

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

The troubles in France have let the U.S. off the hook insofar as the current integrity of the dollar is concerned. It is not that the dollar is exactly trusted, but that the franc is distrusted more. Since the law of relativity works in financial matters as in all others, foreigners are no longer rushing to get rid of their dollars. This means that our adverse balance of payments is not hurting us so badly as it did before the Sorbonne students rioted against President de Gaulle.

The respite we have received, however, may be only temporary. Sooner or later the battle between those who want to solve our problems by expanding trade and those who advocate a return to economic isolationism will be resumed.

The protectionists who want quotas on steel products, the oil men who would penalize Venezuela in favor of domestic producers, and all the other advocates of a limitation of imports, have been turned down, at least to date, by this particular Congress. But when new men have been elected, with the probability of a different congressional leadership, the exclusionists may very well be in command positions.

The only effective way of pulling their teeth is to revive a general world prosperity that will provide profits for everybody regardless of the question of imports. Unfortunately, the Johnson Administration—and its congressional leaders—have done nothing of a practical nature to close the balance-of-payments gap. We still do well in marketing agricultural products abroad, we still sell Boeing and Douglas airplanes to foreign buyers, we still lead the world in such things as computers. But when it comes to merchandising a wide variety of smaller items produced by smaller companies, we are strictly minor league.

Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana, who is generally on the trade expansionist side in spite of his commitment to the import quota demands of his home state's steel industry, comes up from time to time with good ideas for putting this country in the black on its foreign trade account.

Long ago he interested himself in the proposals of New York exporter Eugene Lang, head of the Resources and Facilities Corp., who advocates giving special tax incentives to small business

Roth soon learned why the bureaucracy for years has avoided a detailed listing in one place of its assistance programs. He discovered as many as 25 agencies doling out money in the same area, duplicating each other's efforts in a welter of confusion and waste.

He began to suspect, moreover, that the pattern of red tape and confusion was deliberate. He found that most citizens were baffled by this planned hodgepodge. They might be qualified for a share in this bounty, provided by their tax dollars, but they became lost in a wilderness of rules and regulations.

Most of the loot, Roth learned, was being grabbed by groups who employ professionals in the art of pursuing federal funds. They maintain skilled staffs to keep track of the multiplying programs and establish personal

export corporations. A Hartke bill embodying Mr. Lang's ideas has finally been introduced in the U.S. Senate, perhaps too late for action this year, but ready for full discussion whenever the position of the dollar is sufficiently precarious to light a fire under the type of legislator who always fiddles until Rome is really burning.

The Hartke bill would grant certificates of tax-exempt eligibility to small export corporations with a paid-in capital and surplus equal to at least \$100,000, with the stipulation that not more than 20 per cent of the stock could be owned or controlled by any particular member of the organization. The idea would be to encourage five, six or even a bigger number of small U.S. manufacturers to put their export business into the hands of a company specifically geared to marketing products, patents and general know-how abroad. Under the terms of the Hartke bill, income derived from the foreign trade performance of an eligible small export corporation would be exempt from taxation up to \$250,000 annually.

An important proviso in the Hartke bill would permit the exchange of U.S. patents, copyrights, secret processes and trademarks, and franchises for stock in a foreign corporation without exposing the newly acquired equity to immediate taxation as income.

The temporary tax exemption permitted to a "qualified equity investment" of this nature would apply only to the first \$50,000 worth of stock received. Eventually, if the stock were sold, the proceeds would be taxed at the point of repatriation of the money.

Sen. Hartke thinks there may be at least 200,000 small manufacturers in America who might be earning good money abroad if they could only find a satisfactory way of pooling their efforts. But the small manufacturer with only his expertise to sell isn't going to try to sell his products in a foreign market if he must do it all by himself, with no help from people with knowledge of foreign languages and foreign methods of doing business.

Passage of the Hartke bill would do much to relieve us of our balance-of-payments deficits. The time to enact it is now, before the next payments crisis looms.

(Copyright 1968, King Features Synd.)

contacts with the officials who approve money grants.

This game is known as "grantsmanship" in Washington, and it has a large corps of high-salaried practitioners. Without their help, few can thread the bureaucratic maze to qualify for the financial assistance to which they may be legally entitled.

Roth, 46, is one of the comparatively young congressmen who have breathed new life into the House. After World War II service, rising from an enlisted private to captain on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's intelligence staff, he came home to get his law degree at Harvard on the GI bill. He forsook a high income as a lawyer to get into politics in the '60s and won his first elective post in the surge which added 47 GOP seats to the House in 1966.

When he came to Washington 18 months ago, he quickly learned that members of Congress were constantly besieged with requests for information on government assistance programs. He was appalled to find that among the thousands of federal publications, catalogs and press releases there was no genuine information about these programs.

"No one, anywhere, knew how many programs there were," he said. "There was not even a definition of what a 'program' was."

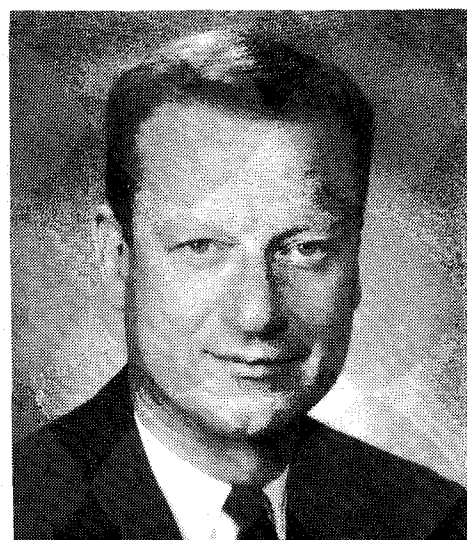
Not quite realizing what they were getting into, Roth and his staff began the gargantuan task of attempting to bring order out of chaos. Eight months later, exhausted but triumphant, they had produced the first up-to-date compendium of federal programs. It was not complete—the Department of Health, Education and Welfare would not cooperate—but it listed 1,050 program descriptions and titles, with information about them.

It was a stupendous accomplishment, so recognized by members of

WRITERS

N. Y. publisher wants books on all subjects, fiction, nonfiction. No fee for professional opinion. FREE: Brochures that show how your book can be published, publicized, sold; contracts. Write Dept. 70H

EXPOSITION PRESS INC.
50 Jericho Turnpike, Jericho, N.Y. 11753



Rep. William V. Roth (R-Del.) discovered as many as 25 agencies working in the same area.

both parties, conservatives and liberals. When Roth sponsored a bill to require the government to publish annually a comprehensive catalog of all federal assistance programs, 73 members joined him in its co-sponsorship. Nine senators, saluting Roth's achievement, sponsored a similar bill in the Senate.

The fate of this measure rests with Chairman William Dawson (D-Ill.) of the House Government Operations Committee. He's under Administration pressures to kill it.

Such a catalog, for example, could destroy the dominance over small colleges now enjoyed in obtaining educational and research grants by great universities who can afford high-priced consultants. It would place small towns and school districts on an equal basis with states and cities who employ influence-peddlers.

But, most of all, it would expose the folly of countless spending programs, now hidden in the bureaucratic jungle from the public.

(1968, Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Syndicate)

"Special Sale" TRI-SONIC FISH CALLS

Calls fish to line by sight, sound and smell
Transistorized, Regular \$12.95
Special \$5.25 Postpaid

WM. TROWBRIDGE
35-X Woodcrest Ave.,
Dayton, Ohio 45405

A stout heart beats in the tiny body of electronic **mini/alarm**, world's tiniest alarm clock. Shockproof, 17-jewel movement, unbreakable mainspring and luminous dial. Its determined "mad-hornet" alarm (powered by a tiny mercury cell) can be heard from the depths of attache case or handbag, and will keep you from missing your flight or forgetting to feed the parking meter. An elegant and practical companion, with detachable keyring on its black, red or green leather case. (Please specify color.) \$56 post/paid from

haverhill's

Mail & phone orders promptly filled.
Refund in 2 weeks if not delighted.
584 Washington St., San Francisco 94111
(415) 981-5688 (Calif. res. add 5% tax.)

HE-0817

Slave Labor Camps Growing in Soviet Union

By VICTOR RIESEL

Prague:—Even with someone from the underground it is an easy drive now from the intrigue-laden Hotel Yalta here to the shoddy square in Pilsen for good beer, and a run back to a midpoint rendezvous at the site of the Czech version of a hot dog stand.

In my pocket were several copies of an AFL-CIO document containing a map of the Soviet Union, on which are pinpointed today's forced labor camps. Actually these are old-fashioned stalags, prototypes of the Nazi-Soviet political concentration camps of the '30s.

There are 56 of these concentration camps. Inside, guarded by the Soviet secret police, are men, women and children from the Baltic states and Middle and Eastern Europe, and "enemies of the state."

I wanted to show this map to a chap who had been inside the Soviet Union, and had traveled considerably through Siberia and, later, into Communist China. He must stay anonymous, but to pinpoint him just so far as is safe, he is a Frenchman in the heavy transport industry.

He corroborated the existence of most of the 56 slave labor camps, including the most notorious and heavily reported one at Vorkuta which many of us thought had faded into history with Nicolai Lenin.

There are camps where the political prisoners work at skilled trades. There are installations from which the faceless Orwellian non-people are dispatched to build airports, roads, hack at quarries, make cement and dig tunnels.

There are camps from which no one returns.

To all of these camps go political offenders as well as those charged with "hooliganism." The more important and better known personalities are kept in the big cities, however, as inmates of mental institutions.

The Moscow politburo no longer goes in for the old-fashioned heavy concentrations of prisoners, or the Stalin-era torturers of old Lubianka Prison. Most of the concentration camps now have anywhere from 3,000 to 8,000 men, women and children.

In these camps the Soviets have achieved full equality. All suffer alike.

The AFL-CIO's current mapping of these concentration camps updates an old chart which some of us tried to hand former Foreign Minister (now non-person) V. Molotov, who contrived the Nazi-Soviet pact.

The original slave camp map was handed to him at the U.N. for commented years ago. This was the second time he and I tangled. The first time he lashed at me verbally. The second time he merely threw the document to the floor as though it were a broadside by Thomas Jefferson.

Now this map is available to Kossygin and Brezhnev. It was mailed to them.

The first map was presented to the United Nations which investigated as best it could and finally condemned the USSR for its slave compounds in this 20th Century.

Then in 1956, after Nikita Khrushchev denounced Stalin's sadism at the Soviet party's 20th Congress, the Soviet Union began reducing the number of forced labor camps, "largely because they were uneconomical, and some of the inmates who were technically skilled were badly needed in speeding the de-

velopment of Soviet economy, particularly in arms production," says the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union Committee.

But in the past few years Khrushchev's "light" hand was replaced by the heavy fist of the Soviet Communist party's Stalin-worshipping traditionalists.

Intellectuals have been persecuted and incarcerated in mental institutions. Minority nationals have been deprived of rights and dispatched to the concentration camps. Dissident workers, taking seriously the talk of civil rights and freedom of action in the factories, also are shifted to the Eastern slave camps.

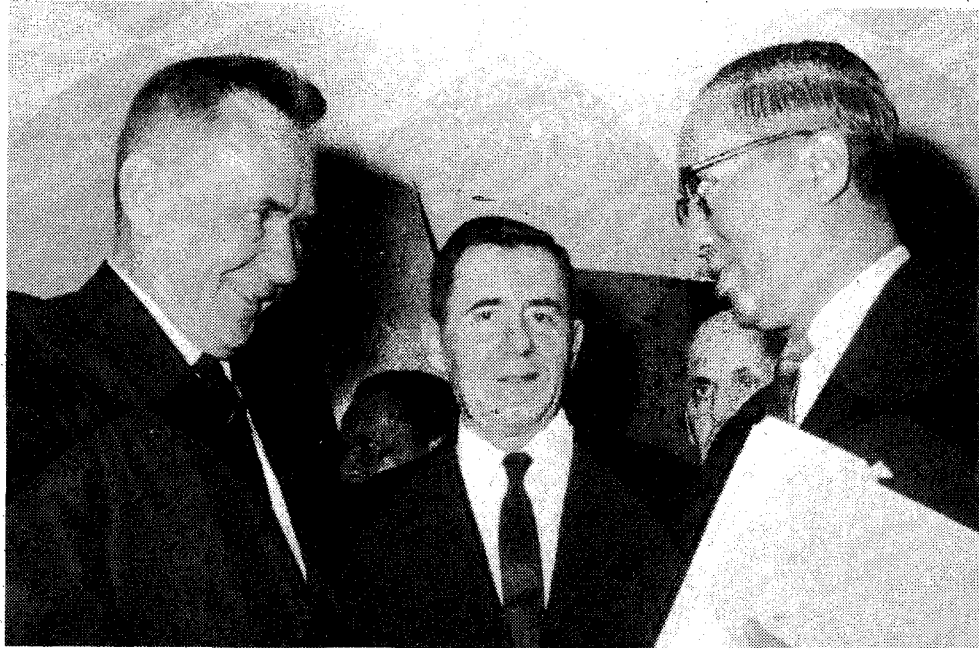
Most of these prisoners are sentenced under the July 26, 1966, decree known

as "increased Liability for Hooliganism."

To implement the decree the Soviets created a central "United Republican [federal] Ministry for the Preservation of Public Order." This, too, was set up on July 26, 1966.

Previously, each of the 15 Soviet Socialist Republics had its own security ministry. But on July 26 this police power again was centralized in the Kremlin as in Stalin's day.

There just is no doubt of the existence of these concentration camps as we race towards Orwell's 1984. The AFL-CIO's map proves this. And just to pick a few which the Soviets can open to newsmen, let me point out:



Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin greets U.N. Secretary-General U Thant during last year's visit by the Red bigwigs to the United Nations. The United Nations and U Thant have been curiously silent on the subject of Soviet slave labor camps.

There are the Lumbovka Main Campsites Two and Three, and Lumbovka's Transient camps (subcamps). Here, imprisoned Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, Germans and Russians number some 8,000, including women and children. Here the prisoners mine precious metals, work on aircraft parts and construct roads.

There is Saborovo (this name may have been changed recently), with about 5,000 worker-prisoners. Here are Poles, Russians and a few Germans. They mine precious metals, build houses and roads.

There is Lebmorskaia, and several other sites under the same name. There are about 3,000 in each concentration camp in this grouping. They are moved out to build factories, airfields, railroads and roads, drill for oil and dig canals.

At Berezniki there is a heavy industry concentration worked by thousands of Poles, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians and Germans. Major product is heavy machinery.

And at Uka, there are some 6,000 Poles, Hungarians, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Germans and Russians.

They drill tunnels in the mountains and do heavy duty work on railroads.

What distinguishes this Soviet contribution to contemporary civilization is the fact that at Uka the prisoners are predominantly women.

The map is available. Have ticket. Will travel. All the orators and critics in the Kremlin need do is to permit some public inspection. Then we all will know that they have moved out of the 15th Century.

(Copyright 1968, Publishers-Hall Syndicate Inc.)

What Teamsters-UAW Partnership Means

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the United Auto Workers (UAW), the nation's two largest labor unions, have banded together in an informal Alliance for Labor Action (ALA), even though it was not too long ago that the leaders of the two unions, Jimmy Hoffa and Walter Reuther, were bitter enemies. The basic reason for the new-found palship was simply that both unions have been ousted by the huge AFL-CIO federation of unions.

The most immediate effect of the relationship will come in this year's political campaigns. Already plans had been set in California (see *Human Events*, June 22, 1968) for the two unions to work together in trying to defeat Republican senatorial candidate Max Rafferty and elect his leftist Democratic opponent, former State Controller Alan Cranston.

Now it is apparent that the 1.9 million-member Teamsters and 1.5 million-member Auto Workers will engage in direct political action across the country.

At a press conference announcing the formation of the ALA, Reuther and Frank Fitzsimmons, who is acting as caretaker of the Teamsters while Jimmy Hoffa serves an eight-year sentence for jury tampering, listed a wide-ranging and generalized program described as "responsive to the needs of the American people."

The two leaders, who claimed the ALA would be "nonpartisan," said the group would support candidates for

state and federal office "who are committed to such programs and policies." They added that no specific candidates had yet been named, although both Reuther and Fitzsimmons are thought to favor Hubert Humphrey for the Democratic presidential nomination. (The Teamsters would never have backed the late Robert Kennedy, because of his prosecution of Hoffa, while Reuther was leaning in RFK's direction before his assassination.)

After the election campaign the ALA will hold its first national conference to decide other programs to pursue. Among those under consideration are intensive organizing drives, particularly among the poor and farm workers, construction of low-cost housing projects, provision of jobs for unemployed ghetto residents, and development of more aggressive collective bargaining practices for union and non-union workers.

Both the Teamsters and the UAW have sizable monetary reserves and a steady inflow of dues money which totals in the millions. Thus, in both politics and any social action programs undertaken, there will be no crippling lack of funds to carry out projects.

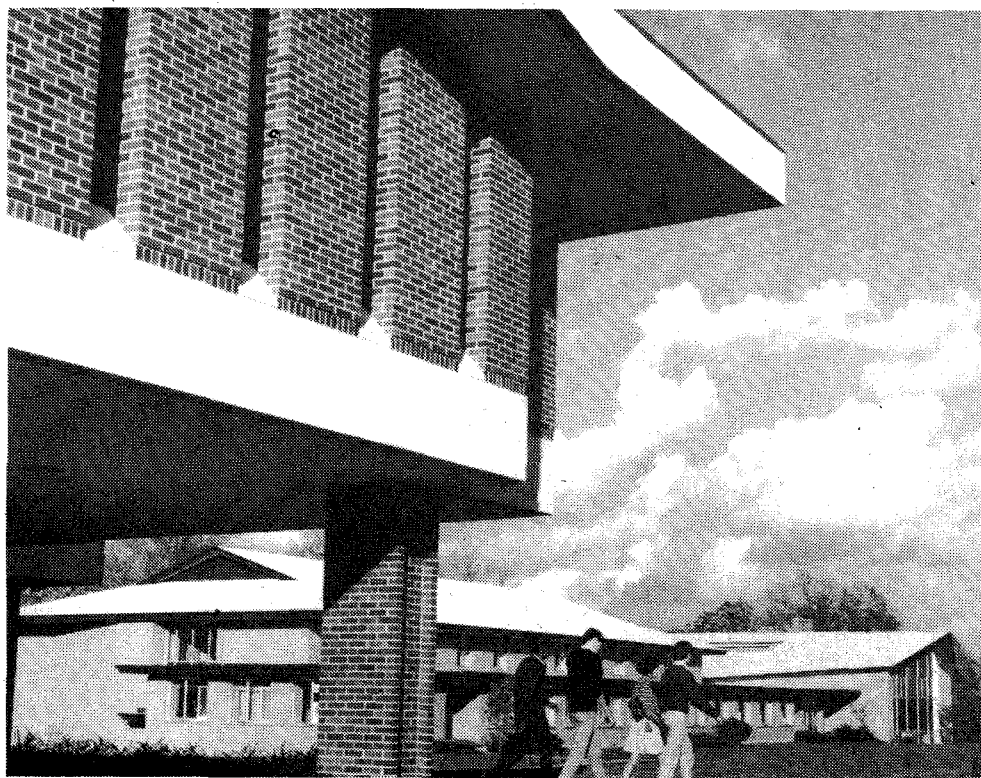
Although in announcing the ALA, Reuther was careful to state it did not constitute a "merger" of the two unions or a rival to the AFL-CIO, it is rather obvious that the Detroit firebrand would like nothing better than to embarrass the federation—and its leaders—which kicked the UAW out earlier this year for nonpayment of dues. Reuther has

long been critical of his arch foe and AFL-CIO president, George Meany, for alleged failure of the federation to accomplish more in the fields of civil rights, social reform, and "organizing the unorganized." If the ALA can now do what Reuther claims the AFL-CIO did not do, he will feel himself vindicated.

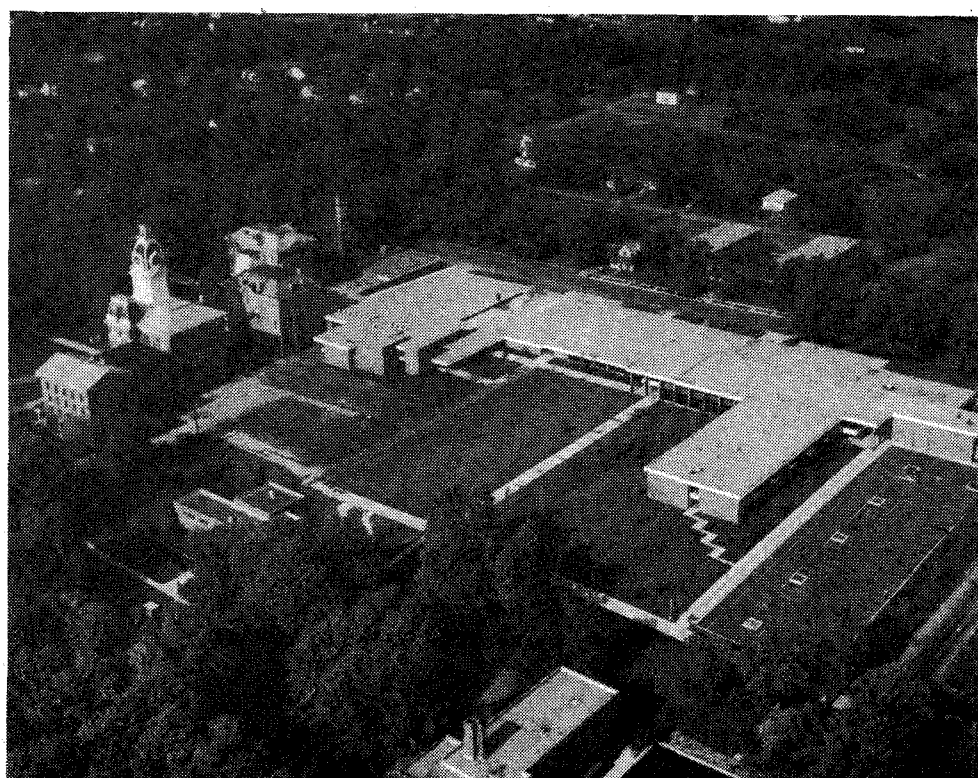
And well-placed Reuther-watchers believe his taste for revenge would lead him to great lengths to accomplish this embarrassment. "This is something that Reuther could not have stomached ten or fifteen years ago," a Labor Department official told *Newsweek* regarding the new alliance. "Then, he could never entertain the idea that the end justifies the means. But now, while he cannot endorse all the Teamster practices, he can at least overlook them and undertake some kind of limited partnership."

(When asked about his previous opposition of Hoffa and leadership in ousting the Teamsters from the AFL-CIO in 1957, Reuther would only say to reporters that "that was eleven years ago. There has been a great deal of water over the dam since.")

So, although Walter Reuther protests that the ALA "is not a competitive organization" with the AFL-CIO, the *New York Times* came closer to the real import of the alliance when calling it "the formative stage of a new labor power bloc that seeks to wield significant political influence." Both George Meany and the Republican party had best pay heed.



Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.



Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.

Do Bricks and Mortar Make Colleges?

By RUSSELL KIRK

Even though private colleges and universities—or most of them—are in serious financial difficulty nowadays, they go on erecting classroom buildings, dormitories, gymnasiums and Lord knows what as if they possessed the wealth of Croesus. During the next five years private colleges are expected to spend \$5.5 billion on construction.

A considerable chunk of this money—perhaps a fourth of it—will come from the federal Treasury, in loans or grants. A minority of college presidents view with alarm such dependence upon help from the government—for potentially it menaces academic freedom and the independent character of private colleges. A handful of self-respecting colleges refuse to accept any money from Washington—among them, Rockford College, Ill.; Hillsdale College, Mich., and Hanover College, Ind.

Some private institutions may come to regret their enthusiasms for brick and mortar, before long. The percentage of the rising generation interested in attending college—let alone capable of profiting from it—is limited, after all, and we have nearly reached that maximum. Besides, build as they may, most private colleges cannot compete in physical facilities with the vast campuses of state colleges and universities.

It is quite conceivable that soon not a few of these private institutions may find themselves with a dearth of applicants for enrollment, building loans they cannot easily repay, half-empty dormitories and classrooms and a shortage of funds for the primary purposes of a college of higher learning. Besides, a college is to be judged not by its “plant,” but by the quality of the minds it nourishes.

Considering the hard struggle for survival which many private colleges will face during the next 10 or 20 years, such foundations often would do better to spend their resources upon paying higher salaries (to attract more able professors), improving their libraries and reinvigorating their curricula. But they can't obtain any federal funds for such purposes.

One of my favorite colleges, both for its intellectual tradition and its buildings, is the College of Charleston, in South Carolina. Charleston has some 700 students and next to no money; but, as a friend remarked to me after his first visit there, “the professors really look like professors.” This is the oldest municipal college in these United States, though nowadays only a fraction of its funds come from the city.

A faded Roman red in color, the classical buildings of the College of

Charleston retain a gentle dignity that 20th Century bricks and mortar cannot match. And Behemoth State University, with its turbulent, vast crowd of students and faculty, never can match the humane scale and genuine academic community of institutions like Charleston.

We talk windily today of our concern for the higher learning as a means to national salvation. Yet we seem to think that education is merely a matter of hiring building contractors and turning out nominal graduates as if they were machine parts. Therefore, we pour our money into quantitative expansion—while such colleges as Charleston, whose intellectual roots go deep and which still believe in the works of the mind, are starving to death for lack of funds.

Only \$100,000 a year—100 grants from individuals and corporations of \$1,000 apiece—would make all the difference in the world to the College of Charleston, or to various other good colleges whose future is uncertain just now. But 10 times that sum may be spent upon a single, dull, ugly and perhaps unnecessary new building at Behemoth State.

I am not opposing prudent growth of a college in proportion to the increase of population (though, even so, there exists an optimum size above which

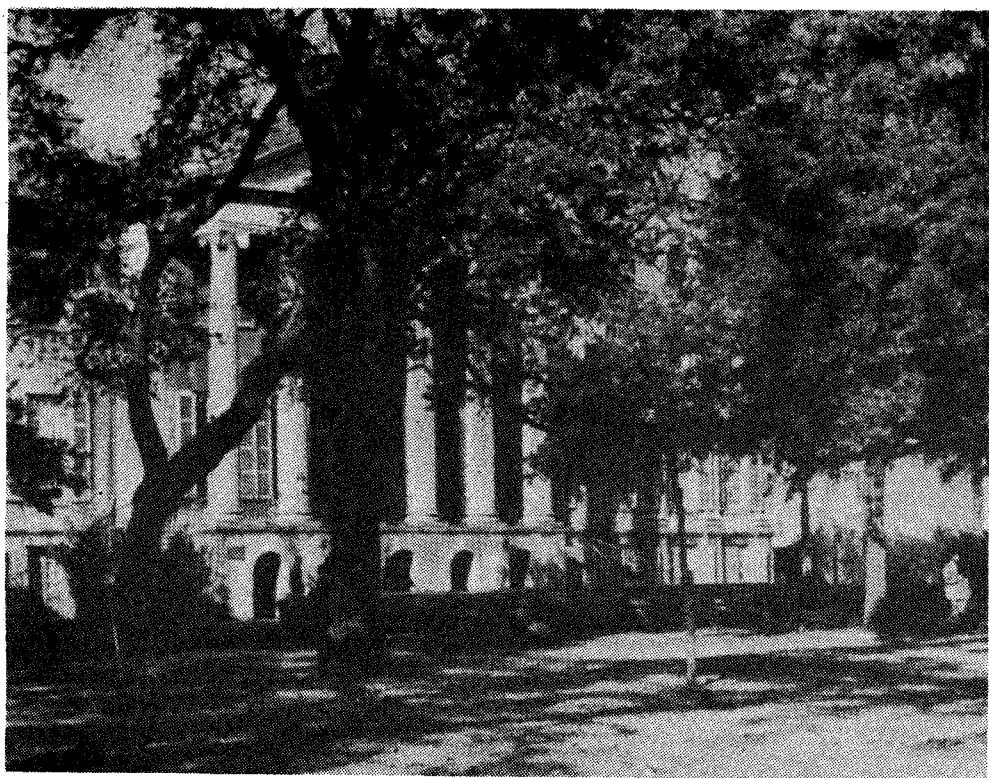
an educational law of diminishing returns begins to operate) or in response to genuine need. And, of course, I am all for repair and architectural improvement.

Rockford College, for instance, has built an entirely new campus outside the city. Hillsdale College is energetically raising funds for such improvements. Hanover College's more recent buildings—the work of a good architect, in a style genuinely Georgian—help to make Hanover one of the pleasantest campuses in the country.

All three colleges accomplish their growth without going cap in hand to the federal bureaucracy; and they are able to raise money from individuals and foundations precisely because they stand for something quite different from Behemoth University.

It is difficult to learn to love a college where the noise of construction perennially drowns out the lectures. It is no easier to love a college where vast and impersonal dormitories signify the mass age. We may not walk with Socrates by the banks of the Ilyssus, but we need not convert the Academe into the Tower of Babel.

(Copyright 1968, General Features Corp.)



College of Charleston, Charleston, S.C.



Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.

Nixon Camp Expects Heavy Big-City Support

By VICTOR RIESEL

A check by this columnist of the confidential surveys made by the most knowledgeable liberal and labor leaders of the land, men for whom politics is no fifth season but a year-round operation, reveals that they fear Dick Nixon will run powerfully in the nation's industrial concentrations, areas where he supposedly is weakest and labor should be strongest.

Big cities mean big, black ghettos—and powerful masses of bloc votes. Dick Nixon and his young team believe they can attract a "sizable chunk" of these ballots.

Perhaps. Perhaps not. The new Nixon is an imponderable.

But one thing is certain. The liberal-labor coalition, led by a fatigued and hoarse, embattled Hubert Humphrey, can't cut into the vote.

The Harlems and Watts of America either will stay home, or boycott the top of the line. Or they will vote for the Peace and Freedom party, or the Freedom and Peace party, or the fourth (could be the seventh or eighth) party which left-wing union officials now most certainly plan to launch whether Gene McCarthy heads it or not.

No longer minor politics, this, when the Peace and Freedom party alone expects to be on the ballot in at least 16 states.

Hubert Humphrey's trouble in the ghettos is that he's the old "Hubert" being swamped in a new militancy. In today's mini-skirted politics, he comes into the tangled ghettos in a knee-length sack.

Not only each neighborhood, but frequently each block, has a plethora of committees, roving bands and quasi-religious groupings. To offset this, the Democratic presidential nominee, who-



GOP presidential nominee Richard Nixon is greeted by Sen. Karl Mundt (R-S.D.) during one of the many receptions during the convention. Nixon's selection of Maryland Gov. Spiro Agnew highlights his increased attention to the big cities.

ever he will be, must hold labor's rank and file tight indeed.

This will be impossible. The AFL-CIO's COPE (Committee on Political Education) has learned this. They have their people in some 1,500 communities. What they've discovered gives them the jitters.

In the big cities, where labor's machines have delivered year after year, and in their suburbs, they see none other than George Wallace cutting into the labor vote.

His petitions are moving swiftly through New York City. One report disclosed that Wallace petitions swept through Chicago working-class districts.

There's support for the American Independent party candidate among rank-and-file steelworkers, auto workers, rub-

ber workers, building and construction unionists, communications employees and the retail trades, just to mention a few specifics.

It's generally forgotten that there was considerable sentiment in auto plants in several states to close shops in tribute to Gov. Lurleen Wallace the day after she died.

Obviously the rank and file doesn't think, nor will it vote, as its national leaders do. And obviously George Wallace will draw off Democratic votes in the big cities and suburbs.

One poll revealed that he can pull as much as 17 to 20 per cent of union families' votes. Therefore, to move ahead of the labor vote in the industrial areas, Dick Nixon needs to cut in on the black vote. He has been trying for some time now.

In his camp is Wilt Chamberlain, 7' 1" basketball wizard, now with the Los Angeles Lakers. Wilt Chamberlain helps. But there's more than an emotional approach.

Mr. Nixon is championing black capitalism and the young Afro-Americans want a piece of the action. They don't want paternalism. They don't want integration. They want to be in business, in local government, in local banking.

Thus, Dick Nixon's April 25 and May 2 speeches on "Bridges to Dignity" struck an emphatic chord. CORE's Floyd McKissick, and its new national director, Roy Innis, made contact.

For months now Mr. Nixon and his specialists have been conferring with young black leaders—quietly but effectively. This opened the channels of communication between the new, new blacks and the Republican party.

For the first time in recent history, a black organization (CORE) asked Republicans to introduce its bill in Congress. Dick Nixon was the catalyst between the party and the young ghetto people who want a black capitalism of their own.

One should not count all this in votes. Count it in image. If, as Republican National Chairman Ray Bliss says, the Grand Old Party has to develop new imagery to cut in on the big city nationality and black votes, Dick Nixon is quite ready for the change.

So the next crisis of Dick Nixon, whom I once heard say that a shift of 40 or 50,000 votes would have won him the presidency in 1960, will spring from the streets of the nation's big cities, ghettos and all.

(Copyright 1968, Publishers-Hall Syndicate Inc.)

When the Old Buildings Come Down

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

A good many tears have been shed around Washington in the past few weeks, brought on by the death of the Willard Hotel. These are tears of nostalgia for the long-gone past. It might be a better investment of emotion, all things considered, if a few tears were shed for the future just ahead.

For the closing of the Willard has revived talk of demolishing the old building and of opening a vast National Square in its place. The prospect has more than merely local interest. The theories of urban design that are provoking controversy here have their counterparts in cities across the nation.

Locally, the idea advanced by the Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue is to demolish both the Willard and the Washington Hotels, along with a few other properties, in order to create a National Square extending from the Treasury Building to 15th Street, between Pennsylvania Avenue and F Street. In an earlier version, the architects' proposal called for an even more monumental square, roughly 800 by 900 feet; the revised version puts the square at 600 by 800. Imagine 10 football fields, and you catch the vision.

Ten football fields at least would offer 11 acres of grass. This Square would offer 11 acres of pavement. To be sure, there would be a fountain in the middle, and some trees on the distant edges. The watercolor rendering is lovely, as renderings usually are. Basically, the aim is to create a Red Square that Washington can call its own.

Stretching up Pennsylvania Avenue, toward Capitol Hill, a series of superblocks is envisioned. The Federal Bureau of Investigation already has launched upon a structure so monumentally grim that it chills the human spirit; a hundred small merchants were bulldozed out of its way. The General Services Administration is set to build another. In August of last year a proposal came forth to interest private capital in putting up a single building containing two (2) hotels, two (2) theaters, and uncounted dozens of shops.

In fairness to the architects, it should be said that they continue to murmur about amenities for human beings. There is talk of sidewalk cafes, theaters, restaurants, bars; of promenades, arcades, belvederes. But the overriding theme is of Bigness. They speak of a "mighty boulevard," of a "majestic ceremonial street," of "gigantic" buildings that dominate "superblocks." Vincent Scully of Yale, gazing glumly upon the plan, saw the National Square accurately as an area where humans would be "wind-swept and sunstruck," but no one has listened to Scully.

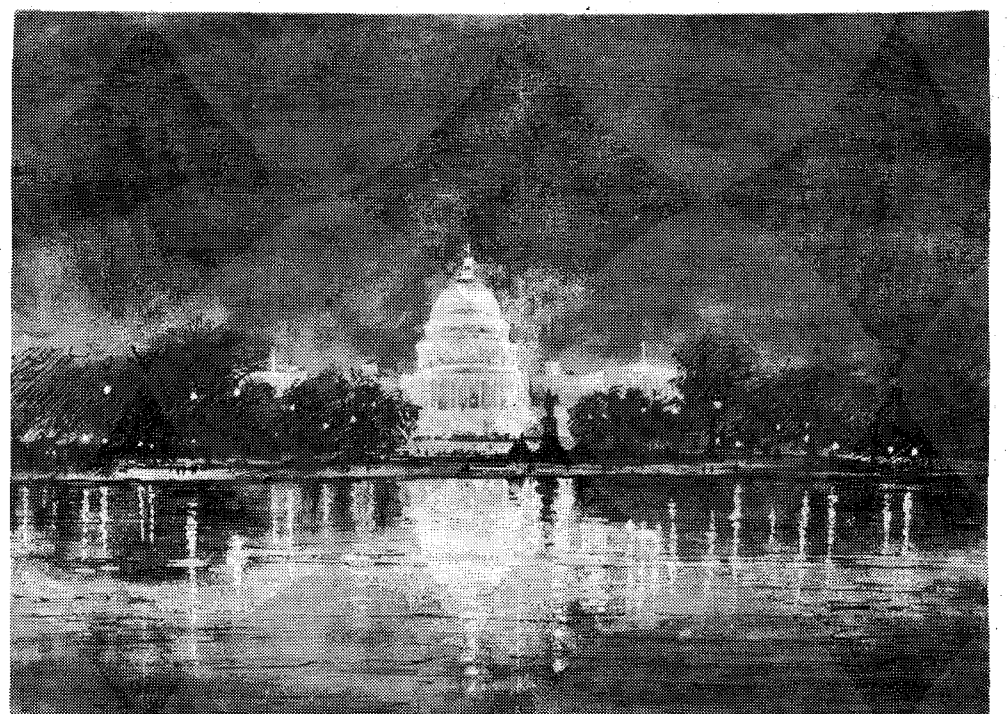
The elephantine proposal for Washington is one manifestation of the Brobdingnagian Syndrome. (In Brobdingnag, it will be recalled, Dr. Gulliver found a country inhabited by giants 12 times the size of man. The king regarded humans as "the most pernicious race of little vermin that nature ever suffered to crawl upon the earth.") The Square would create a vast openness, an Arctic tundra in winter, a Sahara in July.

Elsewhere the syndrome is manifested by piling things up. In New York, the new World Trade Center will heap 130,000 ant-humans on 13 acres of land. A 55-story tombstone is proposed for the top of Grand Central. In Chicago, the Brobdingnagian thinkers responsible for the 100-story John Hancock Center have created the ugliest oil derrick in the world. Boston, which three years ago suffered the Prudential Center, is to have on Copley Square a more dreadful Hancock yet.

A list of these miseries could be much extended. In the holy name of urban renewal, one city after another has had its heart bombed out. In convulsions of madness, city fathers have clamored for radical surgery, for amputations and graftings; they have created six-lane funnels to fill their streets with tidal traffic. Think big, is the phrase; think Big!

Lemuel Gulliver was nothing at all in Brobdingnag. Today's human traveler counts for as little in the marble reaches of a National Square. Farewell the rococo Willard! And welcome—what?

(Copyright 1968, Washington Star Syndicate)



Among the grandiose plans federal bureaucrats have dreamed up for the Nation's Capital is this reflecting pool by the Capitol at the opposite end of the proposed National Square.

'Remember the Pueblo'—Campaign Slogan for 1968

By TED FRECH

Jan. 23, 1968, may turn out to be one of the most important dates in this year's election campaign. That was the day the North Koreans seized the "spy ship" U.S.S. *Pueblo* and its complicated secret electronic gear in international waters.

LBJ called the act "wanton and aggressive" and said that, "Clearly, this cannot be accepted." Dean Rusk called it "intolerable." And although the President called up 14,000 reservists to be ready for military action it is now clear that the Johnson Administration has, in fact, accepted and tolerated the piracy of the North Koreans.

The Administration and its liberal supporters would like Americans to forget this capitulation, but there are some citizens determined that the country will remember.

Mrs. Lloyd Bucher, wife of the *Pueblo's* captain, is waging a national campaign to keep the plight of the ship and its brave crew before the public consciousness and conscience. By appearing on television, giving newspaper interviews and distributing bumper stickers she hopes to pressure the government into doing something for her husband and the other 81 men still in Communist captivity.

Monday, July 22, marked the sixth-month anniversary of capture and the day did not pass unnoticed in the House of Representatives. Led by Rep. William J. Scherle (R.-Iowa) and Rep. Bob Wilson (R.-Calif.), a bipartisan group of over 60 members spoke out on the House floor in commemoration of the sad event.

Rep. Scherle, who daily reminds the House of how much time the men have spent in Red prisons, said: "America has not forgotten the Pueblo. . . . It is now our responsibility to fulfill our obligation to them."

Rep. Charlotte T. Reid (R.-Ill.) suggested that Americans fly their flags on July 28 in memory of the *Pueblo*. She said: "Fly your flag for the *Pueblo*. . . . Fly your flag for freedom." (Her plea was taken up by the *Chicago Tribune* and many other publications and tens of thousands of Americans responded.)

Rep. James C. Cleveland (R.-N.H.), Robert T. Stafford (R.-Vt.) and Garner

Mr. Frech, a graduate student at the University of Missouri and a member of the state's YAF Executive Board, is a Human Events summer intern.

E. Shriver (R.-Kans.) introduced a bill (HR 18880) to provide hostile fire pay to the men of the *Pueblo*.

Incredibly, Rep. John M. Murphy (D.-N.Y.) defended the Administration as having taken proper "activities" to get the *Pueblo* back, but, as his Democratic colleague Gillespie V. Montgomery of Mississippi remarked, "This nation cannot hope to retain the respect of its own citizens, let alone the rest of the world, if the North Koreans are allowed to be successful in this act of piracy."

On July 30 the Senate passed (43 to 29) an amendment to the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill (HR 15263) sponsored by Peter Dominick (R.-Colo.) which would prohibit foreign aid to Communist nations until the men of the *Pueblo* are returned. The current law gives the President power to send aid to Red countries if he deems it in the national interest. The Dominick amendment removes this discretionary power from the chief executive as long as the men are held in North Korea.

A stronger Dominick amendment offered later stated that it was the "sense of Congress" that the President present a program of partial or total embargo on trade with Communist countries until the North Koreans return the *Pueblo* crew. This amendment, however, ran into some opposition because of a desire on the part of some members to avoid offending the Czechs (who would have been included in the trade ban) while they are asserting some independence of Moscow. It was finally sidetracked by an Administration-backed parliamentary maneuver led by liberal Gale McGee (D.-Wyo.).

But even the weaker Dominick amendment is a beginning.

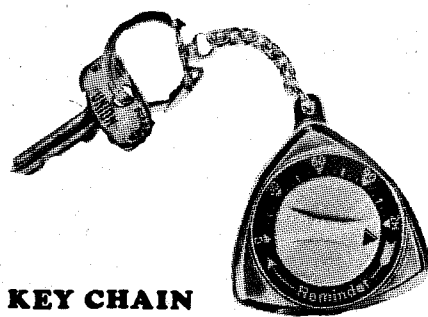
Besides the efforts of Mrs. Bucher and her supporters, other citizen groups have picked up the *Pueblo* cause.

Charles W. Wiley, executive director of the National Committee for Responsible Patriotism (Commodore Hotel, 109 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017) has announced a nation wide campaign to obtain one million signatures supporting any honorable action to get the men and ship back. This organization, which sponsored the "Support Our Men in Viet Nam" parade in New York City a year ago, also plans to distribute "Remember the *Pueblo*" buttons and bumper stickers.

Twin Circle—The National Catholic Press (86 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10025) has begun a national telegram campaign to persuade President Johnson. Any citizen can add his name by sending 10¢ to cover the cost. The *Twin Circle* telegram asks the President to "start defending these gallant men [of the *Pueblo*] by demanding that they be returned and taking whatever steps are necessary to enforce this just demand." It goes on to suggest that the President order all flags flown at half mast until the *Pueblo* crew is returned. The telegram will be sent each week with the new names added. *Twin Circle* expects to pick up at least several thousand names over the next few weeks.

This growing activity by concerned citizens means that the Administration and its supporters will not be able to avoid hearing about one of the most glaring foreign policy blunders of recent times. The *Pueblo* incident, the first unavenged case of piracy in American history, stands as a monument to liberal mismanagement and misunderstanding of the Cold War. It is an unfortunate reminder of the decline of U.S. power and prestige under liberal leadership.

The American people, the vast majority of whom have never been happy with liberal "bridge building" and appeasement of communism, may soon have their say—at the polls.



KEY CHAIN SWISS TIMER

This remarkably precise pocket sized Swiss Timer will remind you of appointments, about to expire parking meters, or time to wake up from those afternoon naps. Simply set the alarm to any period up to 2 hours. When your time is up, gentle "buzz" will alert you. Holds seven keys. Guaranteed to please or Money Back. #32 \$5.95 ea., 2 for \$11.00, 4 for \$21.00, 12 for \$60.00. Add 35¢ per order and 5% tax in Calif.

J. D. BROWNE
Kentfield, Calif. 94904



Delizioso new way to pan broil and tenderize

without fat, grease, water or softeners

La Bisquera, crafted by a patented process, of porous earthenware that draws off fat and bitter acids, while keeping meat, fish and poultry moist and succulent, simmering in their own natural juices. No condiments, no basting needed!

USE LA BISQUERA on top of any range—forget the oven. Broils fast over medium heat—never shrinks meat. Cleans easily. Order today—you'll lick your chops (and everything else you broil) or your money refunded!

LA BISQUERA—Complete with Simple Instructions and FREE: Continental Recipes—Only \$9.98 (plus 75¢ postage and handling)

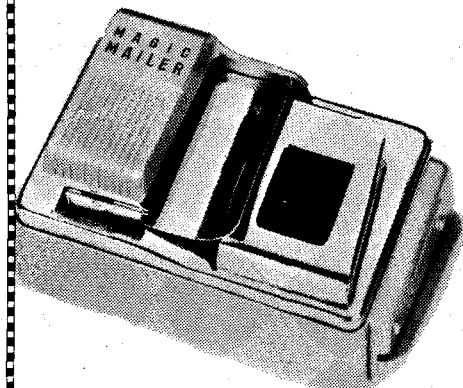
Prompt Shipment, Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send check or money order—no C.O.D.'s. Send for FREE catalog of Unique Gifts.

MAISON MICHEL, Ltd.
Dept. HE-88, Michel Bldg., New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040
GOOD NEWS FOR GOURMETS

Authors!

Your book can be published, promoted, distributed by successful, reliable company. Fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly, religious and even controversial manuscripts welcomed. For Free Booklet write Vantage Press, Dept. P.N., 120 W. 31 St., New York 1.

DESCO NEW PRECISION MAILER



ZIPS MAIL HANDLING

- Opens Envelopes — Safely, Fast!
- Seals Envelopes — Accurately, Fast!
- Moistens Stamps — Neatly, Fast!

DESK SIZE — CHROME PLATED — U.S. MADE

\$14.75 P.P. — Guaranteed — NO C.O.D.'s

IMPORTEX INTERNATIONAL
27 Van Rensselaer • Stamford, Conn. 06902

ARE YOU A CONSERVATIVE?

Find out why! Give yourself some ammunition!

Read THE CHALLENGE OF CONSERVATISM

PAUL A. SEXSON

STEPHEN B. MILES, JR.

Assistant to Senator Goldwater (1952-64) Conservative Dialectician

Introduction by M. Stanton Evans

"I highly recommend this book!" " . . . A most readable, succinct and honest account of conservative belief!"
—Barry Goldwater —Russell Kirk

CONSERVATIVE PUBLISHING CO.

1830 N. Central
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Date _____

Please send me _____ copies of CHALLENGE OF CONSERVATISM

I enclose \$ _____ in: _____ check _____ money order _____ cash

_____ 1 copy @ 80c _____ 10-24 @ 70c ea. _____ 50-99 @ 50c ea.

_____ 2-9 @ 75c ea. _____ 25-49 @ 60c ea. _____ over 99 @ 40c ea.

Hardback edition \$3.00 per copy.

NAME (please print) _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____



This was the scene at the State Department recently as pickets remind the Foggy Bottom policymakers that the U.S.S. *Pueblo* has not been forgotten.



RACES of the WEEK



Florida's 12th District

Thompson vs. Fascell

Political "realists" told young Mike Thompson that he was out of his mind to resign his editorship at the Miami News to announce for Congress in January 1966. Thompson was a Republican and the 12th District was overwhelmingly Democratic. Liberal incumbent Dante Fascell had trounced his previous opponent by almost 2 to 1 and the "pros" considered him unbeatable.

But when the votes were counted 10 months later, the unknown and under-financed Thompson had garnered more than 46 per cent of the vote in the closest race in district history. And Dante Fascell was no longer considered unbeatable.

Thompson, who is challenging Fascell for a second time, believes the incumbent is much weaker than two years ago. Redistricting has removed several Democratic strongholds and experts give Fascell no more than an even chance of victory.

The veteran politico is clearly running scared. For the first time in his 13-year Washington career, he polled his constituents only to discover strong opposition to his liberal ideology. On issue after issue—Viet Nam, the "War on Poverty," law and order—Fascell's constituents voiced conservative sentiments.

But Fascell has paid them no heed. Sixty-five per cent opposed "fair housing" legislation, with only 28 per cent in favor. But when the fair housing bill came before Congress, Fascell lined up with the Administration once again.

Lining up with the Administration is a Fascell tradition. Figures compiled by the non-partisan Congressional Quarterly disclose that he has echoed LBJ on 94 per cent of the House rollcalls, a percentage surpassed by only two of his 434 colleagues.

Thompson is making Fascell's voting record the key issue in his campaign, hitting hard at his votes for East-West trade and aid to Nasser (the latter position is particularly unpopular in the district, which has many Jewish voters).



MIKE THOMPSON

He has denounced Fascell's cynical attempts to be on both sides of such controversial issues as right to work, Medicare and civil rights.

Fascell, who largely ignored Thompson two years ago, is not making the same mistake again. He returns to the district every weekend to meet the voters, frequently discovering, however, that Thompson has been there first. An attractive, articulate campaigner, Thompson boasts a volunteer organization of more than 1,000 workers (Thompson for Congress Committee, 4203 Ponce DeLeon Blvd., Coral Gables, Fla. 33146).

As he did two years ago, Thompson is linking Fascell to the "ultra-liberal state of mind which believes that patriotism is to be considered phony, that thrift is to be scorned, that respect for law is to be selective, that private property is to be converted into public booty and that individuals are to be made secondary to the masses and the blocs within masses."

Fascell, who tries to ignore Thompson, finds that is not easy. When he placed a huge billboard proclaiming, "This is Dante Country" on a heavily traveled Miami highway, Thompson answered with an adjacent billboard, "Sorry, Dante . . . but this is everybody's country—Mike." The red-faced Fascell reportedly cancelled plans for some 100 other "Dante Country" billboards that were to cover the district.

Arkansas Senate Contest

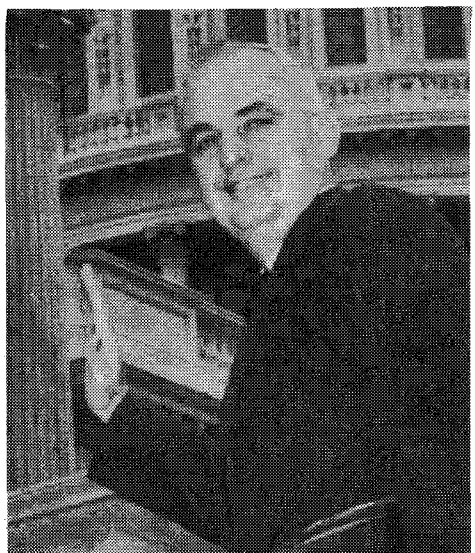
Bernard vs. Fulbright

The networks had just projected Sen. J. William Fulbright the victor in his July primary battle and a dovish colleague was phoning congratulations from Washington. "It's not over yet," cautioned Fulbright.

In fact, Fulbright's toughest fight lies ahead, as Arkansas Republicans map a well-financed drive to capture the Senate seat he has occupied for 24 years.

Fulbright came out of the Democratic primary badly battered. He had predicted a 2-to-1 majority, then barely scraped by with 53 per cent of the vote. Arch-segregationist Jim Johnson polled 128,505 primary votes and he has vowed privately that "Fulbright won't get a one of them." Two nuisance candidates racked up another 62,000 votes, indicating considerable dissatisfaction with the Arkansas solon.

GOP nominee Charles T. Bernard,



CHARLES BERNARD

an Earle businessman and former city councilman, admits that he is little known throughout the state. But he

has launched a statewide advertising campaign with full-page newspaper ads, personal appearances and TV commercials. (Bernard for Senate Committee: 808 Donahaghey Blvd., Little Rock, Ark.)

Bernard, a fiscal conservative, maintains that Fulbright has "lost contact with the people. He hasn't served the interests of Arkansas. His interests are somewhere else."

Indeed, they are. Year after year, Fulbright has roamed the globe as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. On one such jaunt Fulbright visited England, the Netherlands, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Germany and Austria, returning home to advise his constituents to "see America" in the interests of "patriotism, self-interest and the dollar drain."

Fulbright's ultra-dovish views on Viet Nam are certain to be an issue, as are his incredibly naive views on international communism. The veteran solon has never repudiated, or even modified, his 1945 observation: "As I read history, the Russian experiment in socialism is scarcely more radical under modern conditions than the Declaration of Independence was in the days on George III."

Fulbright was re-elected six years

Washington Senate Contest

Metcalf vs. Magnuson

"Don't worry about the Pueblo," Sen. Warren G. Magnuson told a Richland, Wash., audience last February. "I think we'll get the men back. They were spying and they got caught."

Six months have passed and Magnuson no longer mentions the Pueblo. Instead he dwells on the federal dollars he has allegedly brought the state. Magnuson, a fixture on the Washington scene for three decades, faces a tough re-election from a comparative novice, Republican State Sen. Jack Metcalf.

Metcalf has launched a sharp attack on Magnuson's down-the-line support of Administration programs, especially the "building of bridges" to the Communist bloc. As chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, Magnuson has been the driving force for stepped-up East-West trade and is the author of legislation (S 3363) to build additional "bridges."

Metcalf ticks off the U.S. products now available to the Soviet bloc—from petroleum to steel, from radar to rocket fuel components—and lays the blame to Magnuson.

"Trading with the Soviet Union and other Communist nations while American men are dying on the battlefields of Viet Nam is suicidal," Metcalf says. "Trading with the Soviet Union is the same thing as trading with Japan or Germany during World War II."

Magnuson has suggested trade not only with Moscow but Peking as well. As far back as 1959, for instance, he called for a "new look" at trade with China, insisting that "historians of the future may agree that the most stupid policy we could follow is to pretend that 700 million people in the world don't exist."

That profundity was uttered at the Seattle convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the notorious outfit that was

This is another installment of our regular pre-election feature, "Races of the Week." Each week until November, Human Events will cover as many key election contests as space permits.

ago with the support of Arkansas Negroes who felt, in one leader's view, "that J. William was ready to mature on the race issue." But Fulbright, the all-out liberal on international matters, continued his dogged opposition to civil rights.

Republican Bernard is expected to run well among Negro voters, who make up an estimated one-fourth of the electorate. He has specifically said that he would have backed the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which Fulbright opposed, and he is closely identified with GOP Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller. Rockefeller received overwhelming Negro support when he was elected two years ago and should again this year, as he seeks a second term.

Fulbright goes into the November elections as the nominee of a badly splintered party. Jim Johnson, chief foe in the July 30 primary, is actively backing George Wallace for President, and other Democratic leaders, including former Gov. Orval Faubus and senior Sen. John McClellan, are cool at best to Fulbright's candidacy.



JACK METCALF

ousted from the CIO as Communist-dominated. Magnuson has long been an ILWU favorite and can expect heavy backing from Harry Bridges' powerful union once again.

But the ILWU is only one of more than a dozen national unions that have promised substantial aid to Magnuson, who is seeking his fifth term. Records of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education indicate that Magnuson has cast 82 key votes during his lengthy Senate career; only once, many years ago, did he not toe labor's line.

Metcalf has crisscrossed the state, addressing groups large and small, in an all-out attempt to close the "recognition gap." Spot surveys indicate that he is making headway but Magnuson remains far better known. Seattle businessman Edgar Eisenhower, Ike's conservative brother, is directing the Metcalf fund-raising, asserting that "Magnuson's defeat would deal a strong blow to the liberal Democrats and represent dramatic proof that Americans want trade with the Communists stopped." (Metcalf for Senate Committee: P. O. Box 356, Seattle Heights, Wash. 98063.)

Hubert Won't Like This One

By MORRIE RYSKIND

A California friend who does considerable business with an Eastern firm recently received a personal note from the head of that company, asking him to contribute to a Businessmen's Fund for Humphrey. But my friend, a Goldwater conservative, sent no check.

Visiting him the other evening, I learned there had been a follow-up letter urging him to respond, especially because HHH had done so much for American business. And under separate cover had come a volume entitled *A Man for All People*, written by one Ralph Martin and described as an "authorized biography" of Mr. Humphrey.

Leafing through it, I had no doubt that the book was indeed "authorized" and that the Veep stands four-square behind it. For Humphrey headquarters is sending copies to each delegation to the Democratic convention.

It isn't a hard book to read, for it is profusely illustrated with pictures of



Vice President Humphrey is the subject of a new—unauthorized—biography by Allan H. Ryskind, Capitol Hill editor of Human Events.

Hubert and other celebrities, usually with a caption quoting from Hubert's many speeches.

It refutes the gossip that Hubert has not been altogether delighted in backing Mr. Johnson's foreign policy. Indeed, the Veep reveals that Mrs. Humphrey calls him the Happy Warrior because there's never a conflict between his public stance and his private views.

The admiring author paints his subject not only as a man for all people, but a man for all seasons. As he sees it, America is in for a happy time if this Happy Warrior becomes our 37th President.

"Did it sell you?" I asked my friend. "Not quite," he said. "But I can't ignore such a good customer, so I'm sending him another book in return."

And he showed me a volume entitled, *Hubert*, whose jacket says it is an "unauthorized biography." I'd heard vaguely about it and—strictly in the line of duty, mind you—had ordered it but had not yet received it. So I accepted my friend's offer to lend it to me overnight.

Well, I must say Hubert doesn't smell of roses in this one. It was Job, I recall, who desired that his adversary would write a book, with the obvious intent of taking it apart as a pack of lies.

But Job wasn't running for President. And this book isn't easy to take apart, being exceedingly well documented. It quotes Hubert as often as the "au-

thorized" volume, but it follows through and records what he did, too. And the difference is often dizzying. Try this on for size:

a) In 1950 the Senate debates the McCarran Internal Security Act, aimed at compelling Communist organizations and their members to register with the attorney general, under pain of fine and imprisonment for not complying. Hubert denounces the measure as a fraud that will falsely brand innocent groups as "subversives."

b) Four days later, Hubert votes for the bill he had attacked.

c) President Truman vetoes the bill. Hubert is the first to uphold the President: "I am going to rectify my miserable mistake. . . . I am happy to stand here in the tradition of Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine and Daniel Webster and vote for liberty." But, although Hubert later invoked Milton, Voltaire, Plato, Woodrow Wilson, John Hancock and Socrates, only nine other senators voted with him and Truman's veto was overridden.

d, e, f and g) In 1953 Hubert introduces anti-Communist legislation to strengthen the Internal Security Act. In 1954 he publicly boasts that the Act was passed by a Democratic Congress. Later he proposes an amendment to the Act that would make Communist party membership a felony. And, 10 years after, he writes a constituent worried about Red infiltration: "As you are probably aware, I voted for the Internal Security Act."

And the book notes other flipflops, which make the death-defying acrobats on Ed Sullivan's show seem pretty tame.

You might enjoy Hubert even if HHH won't. It's published by Arlington House and the author is—just a second—one Allan H. Ryskind. I remember this chap screaming as he entered the world 33 years ago, and he's been yelling about something or other ever since. And he comes from such a quiet family!

Naturally, we're pleased to hear the book's already in its third edition, but he'd better not try to high-hat us on his next visit. Otherwise, his mother and I may come out with an "unauthorized biography" that will tell how he struck out in a Cub Scout game, how he wore brown shoes to his first dance, and other stuff like that. Boy, could we write a book!

(Copyright 1968, Washington Star Syndicate)



SEN. PAUL FANNIN (R.-Ariz.) is pushing for a full-scale congressional probe into the Administration's extraordinary decision to grant asylum to an escaped felon, Canadian union boss Harold C. Banks (see *Human Events*, July 27, page 4). Fannin noted that Banks' union, the Seafarers' International, kicked in \$100,000 to Democratic campaign coffers after the State Department decision not to extradite him.

Vacation for Two \$20.00

4 Days, 3 Nights at Deluxe Hotels.
Miami Beach or Las Vegas

FREE EXTRAS ORDER EARLY

"Certificate may be ordered direct from this Ad."

WILLIAM TROWBRIDGE

35 Woodcrest Avenue, Dayton, Ohio 45405

PROGRESS REPORT

TO: ALL HUMAN EVENTS SUBSCRIBERS
FROM: The Editors
RE: HUMAN EVENTS One Dollar Subscription Program

We are happy to report that the 5-weeks-for-a-dollar program is proving to be an outstanding success. When it was re-introduced last year, your response was tremendous. And the enthusiasm continues unabated. Since then, tens of thousands of Americans throughout the country have been introduced to HUMAN EVENTS. Had it not been for your interest and initiative, these people might never have had the opportunity to read the conservative view of the news. And judging from the letters we receive, they appreciate knowing "the other side of the story."

To all of you who are helping us make the 5-weeks-for-a-dollar program so effective, we extend our sincere thanks. And we urge you to continue introducing your friends to HUMAN EVENTS during the critical campaign months ahead. The friends you're winning now will benefit the conservative cause not only in the '68 elections, but in the years to come.

To readers who have not yet given 5-week trial subscriptions, we make a special plea to begin now. If conservatives are to achieve major election gains in November, we must begin to influence voters now. So please start sending this week as many 5-week introductory subscriptions as your pocketbook will permit. Your small investment can return substantial dividends in November.

Thank You
The Editors

USE THESE COUPONS TO SEND AS MANY ONE DOLLAR TRIALS AS YOU CAN TODAY!

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ ZIP _____
Gift Card to read " _____ "

YOUR NAME HERE

Gentlemen:
Please enter 5-week introductory subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS for the persons named above, at just \$1 each. I understand the expenses of billing are prohibited by the low rate, so I enclose my payment of \$ _____

8/17/68

My Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City _____

State _____ ZIP _____

Mail To: Human Events • 422 First St., S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Please list additional subscriptions on your own stationery

Two Can Play Baker's Game

By ALICE WIDENER

All's fair in love, war and politics, so humorist Russell Baker of the New York Times really took on out after 'em in a column entitled "The Republicans, Short and Sweet." Waving a banner "All the News That Fits" with one hand and squirting acid from a pen in the other, he wrote a brief history and description of the GOP. Careful not to evoke a single vote-getting Republican image, Mr. Baker mentions Republican Presidents Rutherford B. Hayes and James Garfield, refers to the first Republican President as "Raymond Massey," and then compensates for even that roundabout look-alike reference to Honest Abe by blotting out Teddy Roosevelt entirely.

"The Republican party," writes Russell Baker, "was born in 1854 and died in 1932 at the grand old age of 78, which is why it still is referred to as the Grand Old Party, or GOP." Two can play at his game. The Democratic party died of acute Utopian talk in 1921, and was reincarnated as a twin of the British Socialist Labor party in 1932. The twin never grew up and keeps on playing nursery pie-in-the-sky games with alphabet blocks marked AAA, ADA, NRA, WPA, ADC, OEO and I.O.U.

Russell Baker says the Republican party's favorite hobby is "suicide." Writing one-side style, he neglects to mention that the Democratic party's hobby is "war without victory," which it plays with a zeal that cost 157,530 American casualties in No-Win War I (Korea) and so far 183,614 in No-Win War II (Viet Nam).

No two Republicans, writes Russell Baker, can agree on "who is a hero and who is a villain" and so keep quiet. Better to keep quiet than to mumble something about McCarthyism

every time Alger Hiss is mentioned and look downright shamefaced when "Gen. Douglas MacArthur was right" is said again and again across the nation.

The Republican heavyweight thinkers, says Mr. Baker, have produced such ponderous statements of principle as "Keep Cool With Coolidge" and "A chicken in every pot" and "Return to normalcy" and "I Like Ike." He must be inordinately proud of the Democratic intellectuals who came up with such masterpieces, while the world was falling apart, as "I like good old Uncle Joe [Stalin]" and "Wait till the dust settles" and "It's only a red herring" and "The U.N. is our best hope for peace" and "There's absolutely no silver shortage" and "Gold is nothing but a barbaric relic."

Russell Baker says the natural indigenous habitat of Republicans is the central United States, East Side of Manhattan, and upper New England. Being a Democrat, he probably didn't care to mention fellow Democrats' natural habitat in Bobby Baker's motels, Tammany's Wigwam and the Office of Economic Opportunity's pot-smoking office in a Chicago church.

"In recent years," writes N.Y. Times humorist Russell Baker, "the Republican party has been sighted with increasing rarity in Washington, D.C., where it appears to feel ill at ease and left out." That's where Baker slipped up and unintentionally showed how smart the Republicans are. With the Democratic party running Washington, D.C., not even Democrats feel at ease there or safe in the streets. Who knows? If the Republican party were to run the Nation's Capital next year, maybe by spring American tourists would dare to go see the cherry blossoms.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

To Accept Convention Draft?

Senators Say Johnson May Yet Run Again

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Separately, privately and with complete personal conviction, six senators—four Democrats and two Republicans—all of whom have served in the Senate with Lyndon B. Johnson more than 20 years, tell me they are convinced he will reverse himself and run again for the presidency.

They're not influenced by the dime-a-dozen rumors to this effect which, they say, are inevitable and are bound to persist. On April 3, regarding the President's March 31 bow-out, this column wrote: "I believe President Johnson did what he did because he simply and honestly felt that his self-removal from politics at this time is in the best interest of the United States."

All six veteran Senate colleagues of Mr. Johnson concur.

They do not believe LBJ was pulling a trick at that time, even though his reversal would give that impression now and certainly his disclaimer. "... I will not accept the nomination of my party," is a total commitment that involves the President's integrity. But, they say, don't bet the rent money on it.

President Harry S. Truman's decision not to seek re-election came only after his Administration's popularity had sunk to 23 per cent in the November 1951 Gallup Poll and Sen. Estes Kefauver, a relative nobody, defeated him in the New Hampshire Democratic primary the following spring. Mr. Johnson was wallowing in a similar nadir.

Moreover, here is a piece of unwritten history told me by former President Herbert Hoover himself regarding President Calvin Coolidge's famous disclaimer: "I do not choose to run for President in 1928." And Mr. Hoover, the Coolidge Cabinet's most distinguished member, was the man most affected by the final result.

President Coolidge broke his silence on Aug. 2, 1927, nearly a year prior to the Republican National Convention. Some said "choose" could be interpreted, in Mr. Coolidge's New England vernacular, as "prefer not" or "do not intend," and left the door open for a draft.

Mr. Hoover, in turn, told me that he was "as puzzled as the rest of the

country by what the President said." But, to the end, Mr. Coolidge never said one word more to clear up the speculation or close off the debate.

Mr. Hoover told me he did not discuss the debated statement with the President until that September. It was "a very private talk between two very close friends," alone in the White House. Mr. Hoover told Mr. Coolidge: "If you will accept renomination through a draft or any other way, I am anxious to support you."

Yet Mr. Hoover said, "Mr. Coolidge made no direct reply—neither 'yes' or 'no,'" even in this utmost privacy. And not until later did Mr. Hoover make a discovery that surprised him for the rest of his life.

He found that at the 1928 convention even President Coolidge was told by telephone by his convention representative, Sen. Hugh A. Butler of Nebraska, that no draft for him would develop this late. With Mr. Coolidge still silent, Mr. Hoover was nominated by acclamation on the first ballot.

As for President Johnson, all six long-time Senate colleagues state that, in shirt-sleeve sessions among confidants, Mr. Johnson simply has not gone all-out for Hubert Humphrey. They tell me it is not hard for them to picture Mr. Johnson explaining to old colleagues and others, in due course, that Mr. Humphrey "had every chance I could give him, but he just did not catch fire."

Democratic National Committee Chairman John M. Bailey stated on June 18 that the Kennedy family, through Kenneth P. O'Donnell, had asked that a memorial service for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy be held at the Chicago convention. But Mr. Johnson's 60th birthday comes on August 27, the second day of the gathering. And the plan is to make a Johnson demonstration the peak moment.

Mr. Johnson, claim the senators, could react to this as being a draft—compelling and in the national interest. They insist that, along with other diversified rationalizations, his removal statement would not be, to Mr. Johnson, a major obstacle. The senators claim this by long and intimate experience.

Right or wrong, they now believe that Mr. Johnson will repudiate his own removal and run again.

(Copyright 1968, United Feature Syndicate)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus \$1 for box number if desired. The fifth in a series of identical ads will be given free as a frequency bonus. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 422 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

SHOP BY MAIL

Let's give a big push for the convention! Reagan for President buttons; Reagan 68 and Reagan for President bumper stickers. 6/\$1. Bulk rates available. Cal Conservatives, 2532 Durant, Berkeley, Calif. 94704

Age 18 Vote—bumperstickers, 10/\$1; 100/\$6. Write Legalize Liberty, P.O. Box 36061, Los Angeles, Calif. 90036

PERSONALS

Your County Have "Home Rule"? What type? Satisfactory? Part of a "region"? All replies acknowledged. P.O. Box 9323, Catonsville, Md. 21228

House Organ for advertising purposes? Good-will builder and not waste can filler. For conservative-minded companies with the intestinal fortitude required to take a stand. Tailor-made material for use as foundation of publication to which you can add your own advertising and/or other information and use as you see fit. Write to Al Musser, The Jay-Bee Upsandowns, Box 307, Canton, Ohio 44701. (Winner of Freedoms Foundation Awards, 1966 and 1967).

TRAVEL

Worldwide Freight Guide — \$1.25; rates — schedules — 700 passenger-carrying freight lines. Traveltips, 4021 EAW Bell, Bayside, N.Y. 11361

BOOKS

What happens when man attempts to establish his kingdom on earth? I Am With You, a soul-searching and prophetic book by Rev. K. L. Klingerman, \$4. The American Group for Christian Education, P.O. Box 197, Arnold, Mo. 63010

Read Welfare Wonderland—expose all about fraudulent misuse of tax funds. \$1, P.O. Box 818, Apple Valley, Calif. 92307

SERVICES

Books printed — publish your own poetry, story or non-fiction in book form. Conservatively priced. Quality Linotype composition. 250 copies up. Soft or hard covers. Free information. Write: Pinehill Press, Freeman, S. Dak. 57029

Going Abroad? Store your car safely in New York. Indoors, insured, inexpensive. Newbold Garage, 2000 Westchester Ave., Bronx 62, N.Y. TAlmadge 2-9336.

MISCELLANEOUS

Earn Political "Pin" Money. Send for Human Events' Local Representative's Kit and sell subscriptions to friends and associates. No cost or obligation.

MUSIC

Harpichords with the most fascinating sound by North America's leading builders. Sabathil & Son, Dept. H, 1084 Homer, Vancouver, B.C., Canada



Steel Price Rollback

By REP. JOHN BUCHANAN (R-Ala.)

It was with concern and profound regret that I learned of President Johnson's order to the agencies of the United States government barring purchasing from certain American steel companies which have recently announced price increases in response to increasing wage and other costs.



The President is treating the symptoms of price increases rather than the disease of government-inspired inflation. Rising wages, taxes and other costs make periodic price increases mandatory for various American industries, including steel, if such industries are to continue to make sufficient profit to remain in business. The real cause of the present inflationary spiral, however unfortunate price increases in major industries may be deemed to be, is unrestrained government spending, deficit financing, and the unsound fiscal policies of the Johnson Administration. Roger Blough of U.S. Steel once said on the subject of price increases that, 'blaming inflation on price increases is like saying that wet streets make rain.' Rising prices are the result of rising costs.

The President reflected a disturbing double standard in his silence during the latest round of wage increases and also when other major industries announced similar price increases earlier this year. It is regrettable that he has singled out steel for such heavy fire in light of the fact that the steel industry's price increases are a direct result of wage and other cost increases and were in line with similar increases in other major industries which did not result in such extreme presidential action.

The President's action constituted not only an unfair attack upon some of the companies of a major industry, but upon the entire steel industry and all those whose livelihood depends upon it in this country. Heavy-handed interference in the free market process is a threat to the traditional American free enterprise system and to all American industry. It is my profound hope that the President will reconsider his decision and rescind his order to the agencies of the United States government.

School Aid Cutback

By REP. JAMES CLEVELAND (R-N. H.)

I was shocked and dismayed recently when I learned that the President has ordered the lapsing of \$91 million in funds the Congress recently approved to more fully implement Public Law 81-874, which provides aid to federally impacted school districts. This unwarranted and unprecedented action by the Administration will deprive thousands of school districts throughout the nation of funds which they have in good faith budgeted and expected. But even more important, it will deprive them of funds to which they are clearly entitled. Money provided under this law is by no means a giveaway program. Rather it is an attempt by the federal government to compensate and reimburse school districts for expenses incurred in educating children brought

into these districts by installations of the federal government. At best, the funds provided are far from full or just compensation for the disruptions and added expenses caused by the installations. But by his action the President has further aggravated an already unsatisfactory situation. Unfortunately, as shocking as the action was, I am afraid it cannot be said to have been totally unexpected. Rather, it adds to an all too familiar pattern. When the Congress calls for economies; when it points to the vast billions being spent in efforts to conquer space, or to aid unfriendly nations continents away, or to construct unwanted and unwelcome dam projects, the immediate reaction of the Administration has too often been to chastise the Congress by instead deleting or cutting some vital and necessary program and, in effect, saying, "There. You want economy. Try that on for size." This is just another example in a long, sad series.

Red Purposes

By SEN. THOMAS DODD (D-Conn.)

Let me give you an analogy. Suppose you were a crime fighter in Chicago in the days of the Capone gang, and you heard that Al Capone's men were out to get you. This would be something that any reasonable man would worry about. Now, suppose the Capone gang split in two, and you received word that the rival gangs were competing to see who could do you in first. Would this make you feel more secure or less secure? This analogy is not very far fetched, because basically this is what the differences between the Soviet Union and Red China add up to. They are competing, in every part of the world, to see who can take over first. And just as rival criminal gangs will sometimes make common cause against the law, Moscow and Peking both support Hanoi, both support the Communist regimes in the Brazzaville Congo and in Zanzibar, and both support North Korea in her campaign of provocation against the governments of South Korea and the United States.

Civil Service Aid

By REP. JACKSON BETTS (R-Ohio)

I am pleased to call attention to the opening of a complaint desk at the Civil Service Commission to receive complaints from federal employees and the public involving the personnel system. This office, which will report directly to Commission Chairman John Macy, is an important development for two reasons. First, it is recognition that a government-wide unit to consider grievances by public employees and private citizens is both feasible and a proper activity. The record is that there is a need for Civil Service Commission review of employee complaints implicit in the creation of this office.



This new channel for government employees to express their problems, seek assistance, and determine their rights only partially covers problems about which a government-wide complaint desk should investigate. Such a complaint desk should be created where federal employees and other citizens can submit information about waste or in-

efficiency in the administration of government programs. Management operations and expenditure of public funds are reviewed and audited by the General Accounting Office, where this complaint desk should be formed.

I have introduced HR 16754 which directs the comptroller general to receive information and promptly investigate any statement, recommendation, or complaint submitted to him by any person concerning waste and inefficiency in the use of government funds or property. I hope the House soon will give government employees and concerned citizens their full opportunity to point out where problems exist so they may be ferreted out by the General Accounting Office and properly reported to Congress.

Wild AID Spending

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R-Iowa)

Here's the latest example of bureaucracy gone wild, using the twisted rationale so popular among the Administration's foreign handout artists. You will remember that a few months ago several of these gentlemen got caught flatfooted taking "favors" from a Belgian machinery repair contractor who had a lucrative contract with the Agency for International Development. When the scandal about its employees came out, AID belatedly accused the contractor of defrauding it to the tune of \$443,000. The Belgian firm was quick to counter with a claim stating that AID owed it \$833,000. The upshot? You guessed it. Rather than pursue its claim in the courts, the AID officials agreed to settle the whole question by paying the contractor \$390,000 if he would drop his claim against the U.S. Is it any wonder that this country is known in so many foreign lands as "Uncle Sucker?"

Rhodesia Policy

By SEN. HARRY F. BYRD JR. (D-Va.)

I think it should be made a matter of record that while this country is fully supporting Great Britain in its vindictive policies against Rhodesia, the British in turn have failed to support the United States in its defense of South Viet Nam.



Ships flying the British flag continue to deliver supplies to

the ports of North Viet Nam. For the first six months of this year, 61 such ships were reported. This represents an increase of nearly 100 per cent over the same period last year.

The British also have refused to honor the economic boycott of Cuba which has been imposed by the countries of the Western Hemisphere. With respect to those shipments, British officials have been quoted as saying, "We do not believe in economic boycotts."

Again, while this country fully cooperates in the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia, the United Nations, for its part, refuses even to consider the question of a boycott of North Viet Nam. This is so despite the fact that the U.N. is specifically charged with helping to maintain world peace and specifically prohibited from interfering in the internal affairs of any nation.

I strongly object to the actions taken by this government against the country of Rhodesia. I firmly believe we are embarked on a dangerous path, one that does no honor to our traditions as a peace-loving people. It is an unprincipled act and a dangerous one.

Farm Problems

By REP. JAMES BROYHILL (R-N.C.)

Farmers are facing hard times. While wages and profits in industry go up, farm income fails to keep pace and, in fact, falls behind. Farm debt has risen by 17 per cent of farm assets and farmers are leaving their farms at the rate of 600,000 to 700,000 a year. All this is happening in spite of what amounts to federally managed farm production which, combined with Department of Agriculture activities, is costing about \$8 million a year. I have serious misgivings about this program and I do not believe that the American farmer or the country ought to be saddled with it permanently. Certainly, the new administration in January should have time to propose its own farm program to deal with the present farm problems. Also, farmers must have time to plant their crops and know where they stand. For these reasons, a one-year extension of the present program is needed without a piecemeal attack on it. Unfortunately, an effort was made in the House to block price support payments to some large farmers. This move may sound desirable, although I feel that when the program is changed, we must be sure we are solving problems rather than creating new ones.

FREE 1968 COIN BROCHURE

Includes quantity rates U.S. silver and gold coins with future price predictions. Silver coin value conversion chart for any price silver. Gold and silver study with depletion charts and future outlook, etc. . . . plus much more. You'll be amazed!

VANISHING SILVER COINS AND HOW YOU CAN PROFIT!

U.S. Silver Coins, traditional in this country since 1792, will be no more. Our government discontinued their minting in 1965 in favor of a new cheap copper-nickel clad slug. Valuable old silver coins have now all but vanished from circulation (see chart at left) and will move ever higher in price as increasing investor demand overcomes decreasing available supply. A little known fact is that these silver coins contain about 60% more than their face amount in valuable silver. You pay only 20% to 40% over face value. Note low rates on circulated U.S. silver coin below. I also maintain a large selection of rare old uncirculated U.S. silver dollars. All prices good just limited time only.

Circulated Coins		★ Uncirculated U.S. Silver Dollars ★	
	PRICE PER \$100. \$1,000.		
U.S. SILVER DIMES*	\$123.00 \$1195.00	10 DIFFERENT YEARS (prior 1890)	\$37.50
U.S. SILVER QUARTERS* (1964 and prior)	125.00 1210.00	40 DIFFERENT DATE OR MINT (1878-1925)	175.00
U.S. SILVER HALVES* (1964 and prior)	139.00 1350.00	100 DOLLARS (20 each of 5 different years prior 1890)	299.50
U.S. SILVER DOLLARS (1878-1935)	229.00 2195.00	1000 DOLLARS (all same date prior 1890)	2750.00

U.S. Gold Coins | \$20 ST. GAUDIN'S TYPE UNCIRCULATED \$75.00 each (\$72.00 each on orders 5 or more)
\$20 LIBERTY TYPE UNCIRCULATED \$77.00 each (\$74.00 each on orders 5 or more)

Telephone (702) 322-7272
"Investments in Quality Coins"

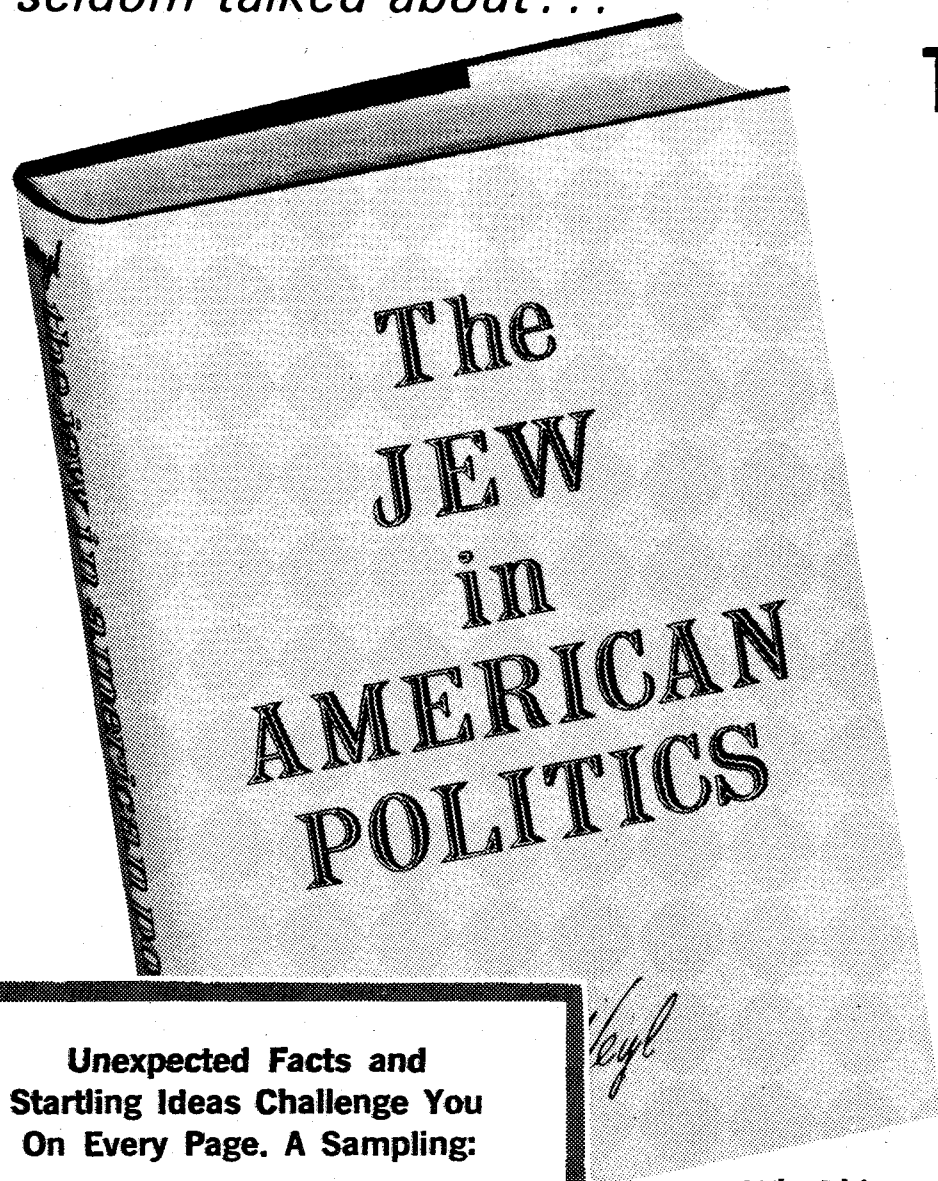
Deane S. Jones
P.O. BOX 8414-H, Reno, Nev. 89507

HOW TO ORDER: Send personal or cashier's check for immediate postpaid insured delivery. You must be 100% delighted with my coins or return them for full cash refund. Please call for best price on orders in excess of \$5,000.00.

REFERENCES: Nevada Bank of Commerce, 501 N. Virginia, Reno, Nevada. My customers number all 50 states and have profited over \$600,000.00 from coins purchased from me alone these past 4 years.

* NUMISMATICALLY UNSEARCHED

The first conservative book on a subject that is often thought about but seldom talked about...



The Jew in American Politics

by Nathaniel Weyl, author of "Red Star Over Cuba"

375 pages including 28 pages of documentation and 7-page index.
A Selection of the Conservative Book Club.

AMERICAN JEWS, says Nathaniel Weyl in this trailblazing book, are a political enigma. Here, in the most privileged country the world has ever known, Jews occupy a uniquely privileged niche. They are an elite within an elite. Weyl cites an abundance of figures that bear out what is generally known. Proportionately, affluent Jewish families outnumber affluent Christian families nearly four to one. Jews make up 3.5% of the population but earn 10% of the total personal income, number 20% of American millionaires. The figures are equally impressive in terms of higher education, percentage of scientists and professionals, artists and writers.

Plainly, American Jews stand out as our great national achievers. Yet, for a generation and more, the majority of them have been pulled toward a Liberal-to-radical stance. Many have sympathized with the Soviet Union and fought anti-Communists. *Why?*

And why, on the other hand, do most Jews shun conservatism, when conservatism stresses individualism, diversity, order, reward for achievement, respect for the right of a man or a minority to be different?

These questions form the theme of one of the most enlightening, one of the most important, one of the most outspoken books you will read this year.

Unexpected Facts and Startling Ideas Challenge You On Every Page. A Sampling:

- Exactly why Jews are our great national achievers.
- Little-known facts about Jewish voting patterns (ignorance of which causes repeated GOP political blunders in the cities and suburbs).
- Joe McCarthy and the Jews. Astonishing figures from poll that tested anti-Semitism among McCarthyites and anti-McCarthyites.
- 8 denominations compared on their view of security vs. opportunity. How Protestants, Catholics and Jews compared.
- Differences between Israeli and American Jews over Zionism. Racial problems inside Israel, and what they portend for Israel's future. How these problems may affect American Jewish attitudes on integration.
- American Jewish Committee and its brittle assumptions about "prejudice." Weyl's own clear-eyed view. Startling findings of Bettelheim and Janowitz: why don't they shake up the AJC and its followers?
- Is the John Birch Society anti-Semitic? Surprising figures on Jewish support of the Birch Society.
- Statistical sampling of pro- and anti-Jewish feeling among Protestants, Catholics, Negroes, labor; by age, sex and education; by section of the country.
- Surprise for intellectuals: the one group that stood by Goldwater.
- Dirty pool from the ADL. Its treatment of Fred Schwarz and his Christian Anti-Communism Crusade. Survey of Schwarz followers gives the lie to Epstein-Forster-ADL innuendoes. Weyl raises the ultimate question about the ADL.
- Jewish radicalism and Jewish fear of anti-Semitism: the important relationship.
- Middle East panorama: as Communism and socialism grow, so grows anti-Semitism.
- Who are the anti-Semites? Class differences between German and American anti-Semites. Do anti-Semites manifest an "authoritarian personality"? Bettelheim on why Jews prefer to reduce the anti-Semite to a stereotype.
- What national groups make the best Americans? How *Fortune* poll ranks 7 prominent groups.
- Rise of Negro anti-Semitism — played down by ADL. Why merchants "overcharge" the Negro. What happened when one Jewish group did not move out of its neighborhood when Negroes moved in.
- How large a role did Jews play in the Communist Revolution? What about now?

Why This Book Could Usher in a New Chapter in American Political History

As Nathaniel Weyl sees it, the long romance between American Jewry and Liberal-to-radical politics is cooling. Not that he expects a breakup tomorrow. But three powerful forces are combining to lead American Jews, out of elemental self-interest, to take a hard look at 1968's political realities.

And when this political realignment becomes a fact, we think *The Jew In American Politics* will take its place on the select shelf reserved for Books That Made American History. Mr. Weyl's book is not only the first to presage a Jewish turn to conservatism; he shows us *why* it ought to happen, why conservatism and American Jews are made for each other.

Risk-Free Inspection

May we send you an inspection copy of *The Jew In American Politics*? If not well pleased, you are free to return it any time within a month of delivery, and you will receive a full refund (plus extra money to repay you for return postage). Mail coupon below to your bookseller or: Arlington House, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801.

To your bookseller or:

How to get this book FREE

Would you prefer us to send you *The Jew In American Politics* free? You can get a free copy by joining Arlington House's affiliated company, the Conservative Book Club. Your only obligation as a member is to accept 3 books from among the 40 to be offered by the Club over the next 15 months, after which you may resign at any time. Membership entitles you to a free subscription to the monthly Club Bulletin, plus the opportunity to buy any Club book at 20% to 75% off retail price plus shipping. If you accept the monthly Selection, no need to do anything. It is shipped automatically and the Club charges your account. If you don't want the monthly Selection, merely let the Club know on the handy form always provided. If you prefer this plan, please check the appropriate box in coupon and mail it today.

ARLINGTON HOUSE

81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. 10801

Gentlemen: Please send, postpaid, Nathaniel Weyl's *The Jew In American Politics*. My payment of \$6.95 is enclosed. If not pleased, I may return book within 30 days for full refund plus extra cash to cover my return postage. HE-234

Name _____

Address _____

City/Zone _____ State _____

☐ Send **THE JEW IN AMERICAN POLITICS** free and enroll me in the Conservative Book Club. I agree to buy 3 Club Selections in the next 15 months, at 20% to 75% discounts.